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THE CITY QUIET.

THE GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR ALBANY.

Judge Russell sets the Mayor at Liberty on the first Habeas Corpus, and Issues a Second.

IS MAYOR WOOD IN CONTEMPT?

Ten New Writs for his Arrest yesterday.

BOTH POLICE FORCES REDUCED.

STATE OF THE WOUNDED.

CROFUT IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

Conference of Governor King and Mayor Wood.

THE ALDERMEN TO MEET DAILY.

Exceedingly Interesting Proceedings.

Comparative quiet was restored to the City yesterday. There was a general feeling among citizens that no further blood would be shed in the contest; the matter had come into the Courts where none but the [illegible] can long follow it; it had lost its absorbing interest, so the Park was not densely thronged. The force about the City Hall was greatly reduced. The assemblage outside the Hall—less than fifty persons at 6½ o'clock—gradually swelled to some 300 at noon. Most were evidently curious lookers-on. Not the slightest excitement, or anything tending to it, was shown. The general talk was, that if the policemen were withdrawn from the Hall, all others would withdraw also. About 10 o'clock, all the special policemen sworn in on Wednesday, were dismissed by order of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, who returned their thanks through Deputy Carpenter for the services rendered. Twelve men, including two sergeants—were permanently added to the new force. The Governor, who arrived in New-York by the Wednesday night train from Boston, was present at the office in White-street during the forenoon; and in the afternoon, previous to his departure for Albany, he had a consultation with Mayor Wood, at the Astor House. An account of this interview (given by the Mayor) will be found below.

All the wounded men are believed out of danger except Lyman Crofut, of the Metropolitan force, who resides at No. 84 Ludlow-street. Coroner Gamble, at the request of the Mayor, was in attendance at the residence of Mr. Crofut during the day, ready to hold an inquest, should it be found necessary.

At the office of the Street Commissioner matters proceeded quietly. There was no evidence of any unusual state of things there other than the presence of a considerable police force lounging upon benches or sitting composedly upon the stairs. Commissioner Conover had made no new effort to gain entrance. He is said to have been in consultation with Governor King all the morning. One of his clerks was in the outer room of the Recorder's office, but did not appear to be doing any business. The Recorder himself was testifying in the Burdell case during a portion of the morning, and holding Court at the General Sessions the remainder.

Mayor Wood came to his office at 9¼ o'clock in the morning, looking refreshed. Deputy Sheriff McKibben, in whose custody the Mayor is, nominally, was not in sight, but soon after he appeared. The office of the Mayor was accessible throughout the day to those who had business with him. At six o'clock the vigilant Deputy assured our Reporter that his Honor had not been out of the office for more than four minutes during the day, that being the length of time that he had not been most carefully watched. His Honor assured our Reporter, however, that about one o'clock he went by invitation to the Astor House, and enjoyed a long conference with Governor King. He begged attention of our Reporter to this point—whether, as was the opinion of the TIMES of Thursday, he (the Mayor) was much careworn and haggard. He felt fresh—and certainly his Honor looked refreshed. "I wish it understood," he said too, "that I am going home alone to-night—I'll have no Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff with me." Mr. McKibben, the Deputy, stood by, and made no demurrer to this. About 6½ P. M. the Mayor entered his carriage alone, and unaccompanied rode homeward.

It was thought that there might be some excitement when Judge Russell's Court reassembled at 3 P. M. for the hearing of the first *habeas corpus*. There was no occasion for any, however.

Judge Russell, as was generally expected, discharged the Mayor on the writ of *habeas corpus*. Immediately before rendering his decision, however, a new writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for and granted, returnable immediately at Room No. 6 City Hall, (the Mayor's office.) This was to evade the force of the warrants served on the Mayor yesterday by Captains Carpenter and Speight, under which the Sheriff was bound to bring the Mayor before the Recorder, on his discharge by Judge Russell. This second *habeas corpus* was returnable forthwith in the Mayor's Office. District Attorney Hall declining however to proceed, it was adjourned for one week. Ten separate orders for the arrest of Mayor Wood in actions commenced against him by members of the Metropolitan Police, were granted during the day, four in the Supreme Court, three in the Superior Court and three in the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Hoffman, in the Superior Court, upon the affidavit of Coroner Perry and Daniel D. Conover, made an order requiring Mayor Wood to show cause before him on the 23d of June, instant, at 10 o'clock, why he should not be punished as for a contempt in resisting the service of process issued out of that Court on the 16th instant. Governor King, at the representation of District-Attorney Hall, has directed that a Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer be held in this City, to commence on the first Monday in July.

GOVERNOR KING.

In the morning Governor King remarked to one of our reporters, that he entirely approved the course of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners throughout this unfortunate affair—their moderation and their firmness he cordially sanctioned. With reference to his appointment of Mr. Conover, the Governor had made it after an opinion as to his power had been given by eminent legal gentlemen. Mr. Conover, in his opinion, has adopted the proper course in taking legal measures. He thought the crisis of the contest had passed, and that his presence here was no longer necessary. He left at 5 o'clock by the Harlem cars for Albany.

CONFERENCE OF GOV. KING AND MAYOR WOOD.

Two rumors prevailed extensively yesterday afternoon at the City Hall relative to an interview between Gov. King and Mayor Wood. One story was that Gov. King had called upon the Mayor and told him distinctly that he repudiated the action taken by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners touching the Street Commissionership, and the hostile position in which they had all *along placed themselves to the* Municipal Police under Mayor Wood. The story went further, that he was indignant at the calling out of the military on Tuesday last, and excessively wroth at having been summoned peremptorily from Boston when he was enjoying himself so well. On the contrary, it was stated that Mayor Wood called upon Gov. King and expressed his regrets at the recent embroilment between the two Police forces in the City and the disastrous results of the contest relative to the office of the Street Commissioner, and that he promised to acknowledge in future the authority and supremacy of the Metropolitan Police.

One of our Reporters called upon Mayor Wood, and received his statement of the interview between Governor King and himself. The Mayor prefaced his statement with the announcement that when he purported to recite facts he gave facts, and that his statements of the interview in question would be facts, and only facts. He remarked upon the high position of newspapers and the importance of Reporters getting their facts from reliable parties, after which he entered upon his recital:

MAYOR WOOD'S REPORT OF HIS CONFERENCE WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, a personal and political friend of Governor King called at his office, and stated that a visit from him to Governor King would be very acceptable to the latter, and asked him if he would not call at the Astor House and pay his respects to the Governor. He (the Mayor) was very much occupied with the business of his office, and was unable at that hour to comply with the invitation. At 2 P. M. another person, also a special personal and political friend of the Governor, called at his office and renewed the invitation of the previous visitor. At about [illegible] o'clock, the Mayor went to the Astor House, and was there introduced to Governor King. The Governor received him in a cordial, friendly manner.

After the exchange of the usual civilities and introductions to parties present, the Governor said that he had been sent for rather peremptorily while enjoying himself in Boston. He now regretted that he had come to New-York, as he saw no necessity for his presence here. He thought him (the Mayor) capable of taking care of the peace of the City. He should leave town at 5 P. M. He had marched up hill and all he had to do was to march down again. If there had been a riot in the City, he had no doubt that he, the Chief Magistrate of the City, would have stood by him in restoring quiet to the City.

The Mayor stated in reply, that he felt capable of maintaining and preserving the peace of the City without the aid of the Governor. No person regretted more than he did what had occurred. He deprecated violence under any circumstances, and was entirely a man of peace.

In what he had done in the present crisis he had been actuated only by a sense of public duty. He had resisted what he deemed an encroachment upon the rights of the City of New-York. The painful collision which had occurred between the two police forces claiming supremacy in the City had been produced by an effort to degrade him personally. The idea of sending armed force to serve a warrant upon him at his office, where, as every one knew, he was at all times accessible and willing to obey a writ legally served was perfectly monstrous. He had no doubt that those of the municipal police who resisted the efforts of the opposite police in their effort to serve a warrant upon him, were actuated by pure and proper motives. He was satisfied that had the Governor been in the City to give his counsel in the case, he would have prevented the imprudent steps which had been taken.

The Governor remarked that he, too, regretted exceedingly what had occurred. New-York was his native City. It was painful to know that such scenes of violence had occurred. He hoped that he (the Mayor) would use his utmost endeavors to prevent their recurrence.

The Mayor replied that in the whole controversy, from first to last, he had rather suppressed any outburst of partisan feeling on the part of his friends, but had counseled peace and harmony so far as the Police question was concerned. This question has soon to be decided by the Court of Appeals. He was willing to wait and abide their decision. The appointment of Street Commissioner was entirely distinct, however, from the Police question. He felt perfectly justified in the course he had taken in ejecting Mr. Conover from the Street Commissioner's office. Although the Governor had appointed him, his right to do which he disputed, he (Mr. Conover) had failed to qualify himself properly to enter upon the duties of the office. He had failed to comply with the requisitions of the ordinances of 1849, now in full force, requiring him to give two sureties, in bonds of $10,000 each, to be filed in the Comptroller's office, and to receive the Mayor's approval. In consideration of these facts he had taken the course which he had pursued in relation to Mr. Conover. He felt fully justified in taking this course, and should continue it, be the consequences what they may. At the same time he should continue to act as the guardian of the City, while the Governor retained his position as guardian of the State.

The Governor said he had just heard that Mr. Conover had failed to submit his sureties to the Mayor for approval.

Some conversation ensued about Bunker Hill, the weather, &c., when, after a cordial invitation from the Governor to call on him at Albany, they shook hands, and the Mayor retired.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

The new Commissioners met yesterday at the usual hour. Gov. KING was present a part of the time. About 10 o'clock, the large special force sworn in on Wednesday were ordered to the Fifth Precinct Station in Franklin-street, where they were discharged from further duty. Whereupon they surrendered their clubs to Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, who, before their departure, read to them the following order:

The Acting Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police is directed by the Commissioners to tender the thanks of the Department to the Special Patrolmen who, in the recent disturbance of the public peace, so nobly assisted to vindicate the supremacy of the law, by enrolling themselves as part of the Police force of the District. The Acting Superintendent has the pleasure to inform the Special Patrolmen that order has been restored, and that their services are no longer required for the maintenance of the Peace. DANIEL CARPENTER, Acting Superintendent.

The Special force then dispersed, assuring the Deputy that whenever required they would be found willing to act in behalf of law and order.

The Commissioners made fourteen appointments—two Sergeants and twelve Patrolmen, viz:

Jno. Williamson, Sergeant.	H. S. Cox,
Edward Collin, Sergeant.	Arthur Johnston,
Thomas Beatty,	Floyd Palmer,
Enoch C. Lewis,	J. H. Thorn,
W. L. Miller,	James Alexander,
John W. Elliott,	D. C. Davis,
Joseph Waterbury, Jr.,	Geo. W. Majory.

No other public business was done by the Commissioners.

THE MAYOR'S FORCE YESTERDAY.

Two hundred and seventy-nine municipal policemen, drafted from all the Wards, reported themselves for duty at Chief Matsell's office, yesterday morning, and were immediately detailed for duty about the City Hall and Street-Commissioner's office. The following is a statement of the number of men and the Wards from which they came:

First Ward, 11; Second, 10; Third, 13; Fourth, 12; Fifth, 16; Sixth, 14; Seventh, 14; Eighth, 11; Ninth, 15; Tenth, 10; Eleventh, 11; Twelfth, 10; Thirteenth, 12; Fourteenth, 15; Fifteenth, 10; Sixteenth, 12; Seventeenth, 15; Eighteenth, 15; Nineteenth, 18; Twentieth, 11; Twenty first, 10; Twenty-second 12. Total, 279.

Besides these, there were about the hall the usual number of men there detailed, which, added to the force above given, increased the number of Mayor Wood's force to about 300.

The main entrances were guarded, as on the previous days, but not with so much strictness, as no fears were entertained of any further collision. The men remained on duty until late in the afternoon, when they were dismissed for the night.

No formal meeting of the old Commissioners, Messrs. Wood and RUSSELL, has been held for several days.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

MR. CROFUT NOT EXPECTED TO SURVIVE.

Police-Surgeon Jones, who has charge of the Metropolitan Policemen disabled at the fight at the City Hall on Tuesday, reported yesterday, to Deputy Carpenter, and to the Recorder, also, at this official's request. Policemen Bell, Greer, Bodine, Goodel, Petit, Van Tassell, Green, and Girvin, of the Fifth Precinct, were reported as doing well, and entirely removed from all danger.

Messrs. Smith and Slater, both of whom suffered severely, are also doing well, all threatening symptoms in each having disappeared.

Policeman Swagle, of the Third Precinct, who was badly cut about the head, is likewise fast recovering. The wounds inflicted were merely scalp ones.

Messrs. McKay and Benedict, of the same precinct, are so far recovered as to be able to report for duty.

Elisha Burlison, of the Ninth Ward, is about again. Mr. Burlison was, like nearly all the wounded, cut upon the head.

Officers Smith, of the Third Ward, Burlison, of the Ninth Ward, and Crofut, of the Seventeenth Ward, who were the most seriously injured, are all very low. Crofut is not expected to live much longer. He is at his residence, No. 184 Ludlow-street. He was one of the first who ascended the steps occupied by the Mayor's men, and the very first, it is believed, who resisted the attack of the crowd who opposed the progress of the Metropolitan force. Though quite an old man, he fought most desperately and foiled many of his assailants before he himself was overpowered by numbers. While lying helpless upon the walk he was pounded most savagely. The people about implored that that his life might be spared. "He has got enough," they said, "don't hit him again." No heed was paid to these remonstrances, and poor Crofut would have been pounded to a jelly had not some of the municipal officers, more humane than their fellows, rushed forward and interposed against any further violence. His rescuers then conveyed him to the Chief's Office, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was conveyed to his residence.

When news of Crofut's condition reached the Mayor, he sent immediately for Coroner Gamble, that he might be present to hold the inquest and make known the verdict.

Mr. Gamble not appearing quickly, Coroner Connery was sent for, and immediately reported himself. In the meantime Coroner Gamble, having been notified of the Mayor's wishes, hastened with his Deputy straightway to the house of Mr. Crofut, to be in at the death and hold a proper inquest. Capt. Hartt was present, as was also Dr. Jones. Capt. Hartt, coming from the room of the sick man, said to those who stood in the passage-way, "Gentlemen, Mr. Crofut is in a very precarious condition; and it is the request of Dr. Jones and of Dr. Perry, who have seen him, that no visitors should be admitted."

"I am on the same footing here as Coroner Perry," said Coroner Gamble; "and this gentleman here (pointing to his companion) is my Deputy."

Some words of explanation hereupon took place between Capt. Hartt and Coroner Gamble, during which all present, save Coroner Gamble and his Deputy, retired as they had been requested to do. Coroner Gamble and his Deputy were, at the last accounts, on hand awaiting a chance for official duty, but Mr. Crofut was alive at a late hour last night, and some hopes of his recovery were entertained by his sanguine friends.

Policeman Dutcher, who is also among the injured, and upon whose complaint a warrant for the arrest of Alderman Wilson has been issued, is not yet out of danger.

CAPTAIN BENNETT TURNS UPON THE RECORDER AND OTHERS.

The following affidavit was drawn up yesterday and was to have been signed by Captain Bennett, whose name appears at the commencement. It is said that it will be duly signed by the Captain and certified by a commission this morning and warrants be served upon Recorder Smith, Coroner Perry and Capt. Carpenter, charged with making the alleged assault and inciting to riot.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John W. Bennett, Captain of the Third Patrol District, being duly sworn, says that on the 16th day of June, 1857, an assemblage of men, calling themselves members of the so-called Metropolitan Police District, made an onslaught upon divers members of the Municipal Police force of said City, thereby causing a riot to take place in said City, against the provision of the statute of said City and County, and against the dignity of the people thereof. Deponent further charges Daniel B. Carpenter, Frederick W. Perry, and James M. Smith, Jr., as being the instigators, abettors and leaders in said riot. Deponent therefore prays that the said defendants may be arrested forthwith, and conveyed before a proper magistrate in said City, to be dealt with as the law directs.

It was stated that a large number of Municipal policemen, who participated in the fight on Tuesday, in the rear of the City Hall, had been applied to to sign an affidavit similar to the above, but refused, as they could not conscientiously swear that an assault was made first by the Metropolitan police, and not by themselves.

THE RETURN OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

At 3 o'clock, the hour named by Judge RUSSELL for rendering his decision on the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Court of Sessions was densely crowded, and considerable anxiety prevailed as to the result, many predicting that in the event of the City Judge discharging the Mayor, some dodge would be resorted to in order to evade the necessity of his appearing before the Recorder under the warrants served yesterday by Captains Carpenter and Speight. This proved true, for no sooner had Judge RUSSELL taken his seat than

Mr. Judge Dean rose and said: "May it please your honor, before proceeding to render the decision in this case, I beg leave to present another matter that I deem of importance to bring immediately before you. I have here a petition of Fernando Wood, which I will read, with your honor's permission:

To the Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge of the City and County of New-York:

The petition of Fernando Wood shows that he is restrained of his liberty by J. C. Willet, Sheriff of the said City and County, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof; nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your Petitioner is several warrants issued by the Recorder of the City of New-York for the arrest of your Petitioner for misdemeanors alleged to have been committed by your Petitioner while acting as Mayor of the City of New-York, in the discharge of his official duties as Mayor of said City; and your Petitioner further shows that he believes that said warrants have been issued by personal and political enemies, and for the purpose of gratifying personal and political malice only: wherefore your Petitioner prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* issue directed to said James C. Willet, Sheriff of said City and County, commanding him to bring the body of Fernando Wood before your Honor forthwith, together with the cause of his imprisonment. Dated the 18th day of June, 1857. FERNANDO WOOD.

City and County of New-York, ss:—Fernando Wood, the above Petitioner, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by him are true. FERNANDO WOOD.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1857.
A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

I ask (continued Mr. Dean) that your Honor will grant us a writ of *habeas corpus*, which right the statute gives to every citizen. I ask, moreover, that it may be returnable to the Office of the Mayor, Room No. 6 City Hall, forthwith.

Judge Russell—I do not know that it will be possible for me to have a hearing to-day, but I will issue the writ, as the statute makes it imperative on me to do so.

Mr. Dean—That is enough. This is a writ which your Honor has a right to postpone the hearing of. We suppose that under the present exigencies, the Mayor should be kept in the citadel. After the writ is granted, we are willing to postpone the hearing under it until any time which suits the convenience of your Honor.

District-Attorney—I, of course, have nothing to say in this matter; but as *amicus curiæ*, I suggest to your Honor that a "return forthwith" of a *habeas corpus* is not legal. It is a mistake to draw up a *habeas corpus* as returnable "forthwith," for the expression of the statute is "immediately on service of this writ."

Mr. Deane—I am willing to put it in that way.

District-Attorney—"Forthwith" does not mean anything. Your Honor had better quote the statute.

Mr. Deane—We think, your Honor, that the present exigencies are such as require the Mayor to be at the City Hall.

Judge RUSSELL here signed the writ of *habeas corpus*, and handed it to Judge Dean, who served it on Sheriff Willet, standing within the bar. The writ reads as follows:

The People of the State of New-York to Jas. C. Willet, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, greeting:

We command you that you have the body of Fernando Wood, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of your imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name it shall be called or charged, before me, at room No. 6 of the City Hall, in said City, immediately on the service of this writ, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning him; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness—Henry A. Davies, Esq., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the 18th day of June, 1857.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.
DEANE and DONOHUE, Attorneys for the Petitioner.

JUDGE RUSSELL'S DECISION.

Judge RUSSELL then read the following decision on the writ of *habeas corpus*, argued yesterday:

This case comes before me upon the application of Gilbert Dean for a writ of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of the imprisonment of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York. By the return of the Sheriff to the writ, it appears that he arrested the Mayor on the 16th instant, and that he detains him in his custody by virtue of a warrant issued by the Recorder of the City of New-York, in which the Mayor is charged, in connection with Charles Turner and John W. Bennett, with inciting to a riot in the City of New-York, on the 15th and 16th instant, and with assaulting and procuring others to assault, one Daniel D. Conover, on those days. I speak of Mr. Wood as Mayor, not because he is so designated in the charge or complaint against him, but because, from what transpired before me, it appeared that he was in fact the Mayor of the City of New-York, and that whatever he did on the occasions referred to was in that character or capacity. On the part of the applicant for the writ, a traverse of the Sheriff's return was interposed, denying the sufficiency of the affidavit or complaint on which the warrant was issued, and alleging the official character of the Mayor as a bar to arrest or imprisonment for his official acts. The learned District Attorney insisted that this traverse was, in effect, a demurrer, and joined in it as such, and averred in addition, in negative terms: First, that the affidavit was sufficient; second, that the official acts of the Mayor were the subjects of arrest in law; and, third, that the privileges of office did not avail the Mayor as to the acts for which the warrant was issued. The only evidence before me on the subject of the Mayor's alleged criminality was the affidavit on which the warrant was issued. On the return of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the District-Attorney urged, as a preliminary objection, that there was no right or power on the part of the City Judge to issue or allow such a writ. I had then and have now no doubt as to my jurisdiction in the matter. It was a subject I had previously satisfied myself upon by a careful examination and consideration of the powers and duties of the office. It would take away a most important attribute from the office to admit that it had no such power. It would be against the policy of the law, as well as against that liberal rule of construction which prevails in relation to remedial statutes, to confine or restrict the right to issue this merciful writ to a few hands. By the act of the Legislature creating the office of City Judge, (Laws of 1850, p. 388, section 3,) it is distinctly declared that, "All judicial powers vested by law in the Recorder of the City of New-York are hereby conferred upon such (the) City Judge, and said (the) City Judge shall, concurrently with said (the) Recorder perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed upon such (the) Recorder. The Recorder, as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, has the same powers as the Judges specially elected for that Court; and the powers of the latter, as Supreme Court Commissioners, are expressly continued to them by chapter 255 of the laws of 1847. (Laws of 1847, page 281, sec. 7.) This law has undergone judicial construction by the Court of Appeals of this State, in Renard vs. Hargaus, (3 Seld., 259,) and the decision of the Court of Appeals in that case, in relation to the Superior Court of this City, will be found to sustain fully and completely this position. The right of the Recorder to issue writs of *habeas corpus* has never been drawn in question. If he has the power, the City Judge has also. If the City Judge has the power to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, the statute leaves him no discretion as to the exercise of his right; for he would forfeit $1,000 to the party aggrieved were he to refuse to allow the writ, when legally applied to, besides being liable to impeachment if not indictment also. (3 R. S., 4th ed., 799, sec. 46.) This brings me to the consideration of the question submitted upon the merits of this application.

First—Is the affidavit upon which the warrant of arrest issued sufficient or not? I can see nothing in it, in a legal point of view, establishing the criminality of the Mayor. It is made by Mr. Conover, who claims to be the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and the substance of it is that on two occasions, to wit: on the 15th and 16th inst., he was thrust from the possession of his (alleged) official apartments by the violence of certain parties, and that one of them, Bennett, who is charged in the warrant with the Mayor, stated that it was by the direction of the Mayor, the latter not being shown to have been present, on the contrary conceded to have been absent, and there being not the least evidence beyond to connect him with the transaction more than the veriest stranger. Mr. Conover further states that he believes all the defendants conspired together to procure the said assault to be committed upon him. It would be altogether unnecessary to attempt to show that, upon no principle of law or reason can or ought a criminal complaint to be entertained upon a basis or foundation like this. The affidavit strikes me as clearly insufficient so far as the Mayor is sought to be implicated. The case of the People *vs.* Hicks, (15 Barb., S. C. R. 157,) to which I have been referred by the District-Attorney, does not, as I understand it, take away from me the right to examine the complaint for the purpose of seeing that the Recorder, by reason of something alleged in it, had the right to cause the arrest of the Mayor. In that case the Recorder (Tillou) upon a general affidavit showing the commission of a crime, instituted an examination to ascertain who were the perpetrators of it; and the court held that he had that right, as well as the right, by reason of his jurisdiction under the complaint, to inquire into the commission of other similar offences. That case involved the question of jurisdiction of subject matter. This case involves the question of jurisdiction of the person. It would be monstrous to say that under a general affidavit as to the perpetration of an offence, or that under an affidavit showing a *prima facie* case against certain parties, any number of persons could be arrested and detained in custody, whether implicated or not by the facts stated. If there was a reasonable color of jurisdiction on the part of the Recorder over the Mayor under the complaint, I might view the matter differently.

Second—Assuming the Mayor to have given the directions specified or mentioned in the affidavit, does not the privilege of his office guard him against arrest or imprisonment for what he said or did in that character or capacity? It was assumed as a fact on the argument of the application before me, that the Mayor was acting as a public officer—as Mayor—on the occasion adverted to. Granting this, I do not think the privilege of his office is perfectly absolute. Were he to abuse his office—act corruptly or maliciously, and without sufficient cause, and this fact should be established against him—the law would hold him responsible. It is a familiar principle that the abuse of power destroys the official character of an individual completely—entirely. The difficulty here is, that no such case is made out against the Mayor; and being conceded to be a public officer, and to have acted in that capacity, the presumptions of law are, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that what he did was in the execution or performance of his duty. On these presumptions, I choose to repose, in the absence of express testimony impugning them.

Third.—It was insisted by the learned District-Attorney, that until the Mayor was finally committed upon the charge in the warrant, by the Recorder, the present writ should not legally have been issued.

This certainly differs from the practice, as I have always understood it to exist. Every part of the statute relative to *habeas corpus*, shows that unless in the cases from which the writ is absolutely excluded, or in relation to which the proceedings upon it are expressly limited or qualified in their scope or extent by the statute, the intention of the Legislature was to provide a speedy mode of deliverance from unjust or unlawful imprisonment. It is a very common thing to issue a writ of *certiorari* (which differs from a writ of *habeas corpus*, in not requiring the person of the party in whose favor it is issued, to be produced on the return of it) to a magistrate while proceeding with the examination, which the statute contemplates after the arrest of an accused party, and before the magistrate has finally passed upon the case—that is, before he has decided whether he would commit the party or not; and yet the regularity of the writ is invariably admitted. A certiorari issued under such circumstances would be invalid, if the present proposition is tenable. Under my present convictions I cannot recognize the correctness of the position, and cannot therefore subscribe to the views of the learned District Attorney. Other points were raised and discussed on both sides, which I do not deem it necessary to pass upon. The conclusion I have arrived at is that the Mayor must be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, unless the District-Attorney elects to proceed with the usual examination after arrest before me. Should he not so elect, the order of discharge must be absolute. Should he so elect, the examination can proceed in the customary way. This will save all the rights of the prosecution in the premises.

When his honor had concluded reading his decision,

The District-Attorney said: I understood your honor distinctly to say that you should not regard the *affidavit. I therefore stopped* in my argument upon that.

Judge Russell—I said that I did not regard the affidavit, except so far as it gave color of jurisdiction.

Mr. Hall—That was a thing I was about to argue on, when your honor stopped me. The point I took was that your honor had no right to argue on the affidavit—that you could not go behind the warrant; and then I was going on to show that even if you could look at the affidavit, it was sufficient. There I was stopped by your honor stating that you would not regard the affidavit.

Judge Russell—I do not regard it, except as to say whether the Recorder had a color of jurisdiction.

Mr. Hall—I understood your Honor that you passed distinctly on the affidavit, and to say it was sufficient. In the next place, your Honor does me an injustice. I certainly never took the ground that pending the return on a warrant, there could be no *habeas corpus* issued.

In regard to last observation which fell from your Honor, in regard to my *election* to go on, I do not know that I have anything to do in the matter at all. A complaint is made before a magistrate, and my duty never attaches, except in two ways: in the first place, after an indictment, my duty is to attend on the trial; and, secondly, when notice of a *habeas corpus* is served on me, it is my duty to attend on the hearing, and urge the reasons why the defendant should not be discharged on *habeas corpus*; but when the hearing on the return is ended, I conceive I have no right, nor can I at all subscribe in any possible way to your Honor's right to jurisdiction over the subject matter. I concede that you may have a right to acquire jurisdiction of the person absolutely, or to discharge or hold him to bail, but you cannot, except by *certiorari*, take possession of the subject matter.

Judge Russell—I have examined the question very carefully, and I am perfectly satisfied that my course is correct. I have no doubt that on a *habeas corpus*, where a person is arrested on a warrant, and before examination, I have full power to direct a hearing to be had before me, as magistrate.

Mr. Hall—And thus oust the Recorder out of his jurisdiction under the warrant?

Judge Russell—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Dean—I wish to refer my learned friend to several cases in Parker's Criminal Reports, in which it has been expressly held that a *habeas corpus* brings up before the magistrate the whole matter. The case of The People *vs.* Martin is one of the cases.

Mr. Hall—Up to the time that your Honor places on it—the *habeas corpus*—but no further.

Judge Russell—I have no doubt whatever that I have jurisdiction. Do you decline to elect, Mr. Hall, to go on?

Mr. Hall—Yes, Sir. My opinion is that your Honor, having decided this *habeas corpus*, cannot continue to have jurisdiction.

Judge Russell—Then, Mr. Sheriff, here is an order directing the discharge of Fernando Wood.

On this announcement there was some commotion in the body of the Court, and an attempt to get up a cheer, which was quickly repressed by the police.

Mr. Hall—I wish not to be misunderstood. I do not refuse to elect, but *decline* to elect, because I think I have no such power, nor do I believe that your Honor has the power to compel me to elect.

The following is the order made by Judge Russell, and handed to the Sheriff, together with the endorsement by the District Attorney.

BEFORE CITY JUDGE—*In the matter of the Writ of Habeas Corpus issued to inquire into the causes of the imprisonment of Fernando Wood, June 18, 1857.*—This cause having been brought before me to test the legality of the arrest of Fernando Wood, for whose benefit this proceeding was had, and after hearing Gilbert Dean, Esquire, counsel for Fernando Wood, and A. O. Hall, Esquire, District Attorney for the people,

Ordered, That the said Fernando Wood be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, unless the District-Attorney elects to proceed with the usual examination after arrest before me; should he not so elect immediately, the order of discharge must be absolute; should he so elect, the examination can proceed in the customary way. A. D. RUSSEL, City Judge.

Mr. Hall indorsed the order in these words:

"The District-Attorney declines to make any election, as proffered within, because he denies the right of the Judge to make any such conditional discharge, or to impose such an election upon him; and because he denies the right of the City Judge, without *certiorari* in aid of the *habeas corpus*, to go into any investigation or hearing on the merits, or by *habeas corpus* to change the right of this hearing from the magistrate who issued the warrant, unless by *certiorari*.
A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney."

The order being handed to the Sheriff, the parties left Court, and Judge RUSSELL repaired to the Mayor's office.

In 15 minutes' time the notice given below was served upon the District-Attorney, to which the following answer was sent:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, June 18, 1857.

To Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge, Room No. 6 City Hall:

SIR: I have the honor to be in receipt of a notice in the following words:

"*In the matter of the imprisonment of Fernando Wood.*

Take notice, that the hearing upon the *habeas corpus* this day allowed by A. D. Russell, City Judge, on behalf of the above petitioner, will be heard before A. D. Russell, Esq., City Judge of the City of New-York at room No. 6 in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, June 18, 1857, immediately.
Dated Judge (so in original) 18, 1857.
Yours, &c., DEAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for petitioner.
To A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District-Attorney."

Upon inquiry I learn that room No. 6 City Hall is the office of the defendant in the proceedings, and the same place whereat I officially attended June 17 in a *habeas corpus*, and from whence an adjournment was had to the public court-room of the General Sessions.

I have not the right to dictate where your Honor may make the writ of *habeas corpus* returnable, nor would it become me to criticise it, if I had. But as I must decline to attend upon such notice at the place designated, justice to my official position and respect for the Judge issuing the writ demand that I should give my reasons.

I was yesterday subjected to gross personal indignity in obeying the notice on the first writ for the same place, and that after announcing my official position and claims to entrance. The indignity was inflicted by apparent officials, with full knowledge of my errand, at the very door of Room No. 6 of the City Hall.

I am informed and believe that the City Hall is still guarded by a posse of men, in such a manner that I have fears for my personal safety, particularly as being in Court when the writ was applied for, I understood counsel for the petitioner to speak of the "necessity of the Mayor's continuing within his citadel."

Nor, without sacrificing self-respect and official duty, can I attend on a hearing of a public proceeding in a private place, guarded under the authority, and by the direction of the prisoner against whom I am to appear. Your obedient servant,
A. OAKEY HALL.

To Hon. A. D. RUSSELL.

This letter was ordered to be delivered to the City Judge in person. The officer who bore it to the Mayor's office was met by Judge RUSSELL in the City Hall.

The Sheriff then made the ordinary return with the copy of warrants annexed under which he held them. Judge RUSSELL then adjourned the hearing for one week as follows:

BEFORE CITY JUDGE.

In the matter of the application of Fernando Wood for a writ of habeas corpus, June 18, 1857:

The above-named Fernando Wood being brought before me on *habeas corpus* this day allowed, returnable before me immediately, and the hearing of this matter being adjourned until the 25th day of June, at 12 o'clock, until judgment be given upon the return, ordered that the said Fernando Wood be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and to remain in his custody during all the time until judgment be given in the matter.
A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

Legal Proceedings Against Mayor Wood.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Duer.

Lemuel S. Slater vs. Fernando Wood—John G. Goodell vs. The Same—Wm. Pettis vs. The Same.—In these three suits, which with three others in the Supreme Court, and three others in the Common Pleas, were commenced day before yesterday by the injured Metropolitan policemen, Judge DUER granted orders of arrest, fixing the amount of bail in each at $5,000. The following is a copy of that in the first, the others being similar:

ORDER TO ARREST AND HOLD TO BAIL.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

Samuel S. Slater versus Fernando Wood.—It appearing to me that a sufficient cause of action exists under section 179 of the code, you are required *forthwith to arrest the defendant in the action*, and hold him to bail in the sum of $5,000, and to return this order to Field & Sluyter, plaintiff's attorneys, at their office, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1857. JOHN DUER.
Dated, June 18, 1857.

Coroner Perry made the same affidavit in each case, a copy of which will be found below. The affidavits of the other plaintiffs, is, except with regard to the nature of the injuries, like that of Mr. Slater's below. The complaint in each case enumerates the same facts.

AFFIDAVIT OF CORONER PERRY.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Frederick W. Perry, sworn, says, that he is one of the Coroners of the City and County of New-York, and that he led the party of the Metropolitan policemen, by whose aid he endeavored to arrest the defendant on the 16th day of June, 1857, under the order of arrest issued by Mr Justice Hoffman; that on his first entering the City Hall he found a large body of men calling themselves the Municipal Police, marshaled, and commanded by the defendant Wood, who occupied an office in one corner of the building, and under whose orders the said municipal police acted throughout; that when he endeavored to enter the Mayor's office he was stopped until a communication was made with said Wood and orders received from him; and that whatever was done, was done by the orders or under the direction of said Wood.

And this deponent further saith, that there were several hundred of the municipal policemen ranged in the City Hall, guarding every entrance and occupying the halls and passages. And this deponent further saith was the assault upon the said Metropolitan Policemen issuing from the north doors of the City Hall and from the basement of the said building.

And this deponent further saith that he, on the morning of the 17th instant, went to the City Hall to see the said Wood in reference to the arrest of the preceding day, when he was stopped at the outer door of the Mayor's office, and told by an official of the Mayor's office that though he was Coroner he could not come in. The deponent stated that he wished to speak with the Mayor; the official replied to deponent, "I will go and see," and said to the guard of policemen, "Don't let him in till I return;" he shortly returned and asked deponent, "Do you wish to arrest the Mayor again?" This deponent answered, "He did not." The official asked again, "Upon honor?" The deponent said "Yes," and thereupon this deponent was admitted and shown into the Mayor's office, where he found the said defendant Wood; and while this deponent remained in the said office the said Wood gave frequent orders to the said municipal police.
(Signed,) W. F. PERRY.

Sworn, June 18, 1857, before me,
JOHN F. GRAY, Com. of Deeds.

MR. SLATER'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Lemuel S. Slater, the plaintiff, being sworn, saith, that he is a policeman of this City; that on the 16th day of June, 1857, deponent was ordered by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Daniel Carpenter, to go under the orders of Sergeant Seabury and Captain Speight, to discharge whatever duty might be assigned to them; that in pursuance of this order deponent repaired to the Recorder's office with about fifty other policemen, and marched thence to the City Hall to aid Frederick W. Perry, Coroner of this City, in the execution of a warrant of arrest against Fernando Wood, issued out of this Court; that while peaceably entering the City Hall for said purpose, deponent and his comrades were attacked by a crowd of persons unknown to deponent, armed with clubs, [illegible] and pistols; that the Coroner aforesaid proclaimed aloud, so as to be heard by all near him, that he had a warrant against Fernando Wood, and called upon all persons present to assist him; that nevertheless, the crowd aforesaid continued the riotous assault and severely beat and injured many of deponent's companions, and hurt deponent by striking him with clubs upon the head and face and body; that they inflicted several severe cuts and bruises on deponent's head, shoulders and back, knocked out four of his teeth and so injured his right arm that he is unable to use it; and that, finally, they forcibly drove deponent and his comrades to a distance from the City Hall.

Deponent further saith, that the said persons acted, as deponent is informed and believes, under the orders and direction of the defendant, and committed the aforesaid assault at his special instance and request.
SAMUEL S. SLATER.

Sworn, June 17, 1857, before me.
ABRAM UNDERHILL, Com. of Deeds.

ORDER FOR THE MAYOR TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CONTEMPT.

Yesterday upon the application of David D. Field to Judge Hoffman, sitting at the Special Term of the Superior Court, an order to show cause why the Mayor should not be punished for contempt was granted. It is as follows:

At a Special Term of this Court, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1857. Present—Murray Hoffman, Justice.

Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood et. al.—It appearing to me satisfactorily by the affidavit of Frederick W. Perry, one of the Coroners of the City of New-York, that the defendant, Fernando Wood, has willfully resisted the service upon him, of a lawful order or process of this Court made in this action, that is to say, an order directing the arrest of such defendant, now on filing said affidavit and on motion of Field & Sluyter, counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant show cause before me, the said Justice, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June instant, at 10 o'clock of that day, at the Special Term room of the Superior Court, in the building on the corner of Centre and Chambers streets, why he should not be punished as for a contempt; and let the said affidavit be served with this order, and such service is to be made on or before Friday, the 19th inst.
MURRAY HOFFMAN.

The following is a copy of the affidavit upon which Judge HOFFMAN granted the order to show cause:

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood et al. City and County of New-York, ss.*—Frederick W. Perry of said City, being sworn, saith, that he is one of the Coroners of the said City, duly elected, residing in said City, and exercising the duties of his office as such Coroner, on the 16th day of June, inst.; that the order of arrest, of which the annexed is a copy, was delivered to deponent for execution on the 16th day of June; that he [illegible] repaired with said order to the City Hall, for the purpose of arresting the defendant, Wood, [illegible] that he went to the door of the [illegible] Wood, when admission to said [illegible] refused him, but on deponent's stating that he was such Coroner and had official business with said Wood, deponent was admitted within said office and up to the railing within the same, where he was met by a person belonging to the so-called Municipal Police, who denied him admission to the inner room where the said Wood then was as deponent is informed and believes; that deponent then announced his business, that he was such Coroner, and had said order of arrest for execution; that thereupon a messenger went into said inner office to inform said Wood of deponent's business; that deponent does not know the name of such messenger, but he was also a member of said Municipal Police; that the said messenger returned almost immediately, and, thereupon, one Ackerman, formerly Police Captain, and who as deponent believes, came out of the private office of said Wood, came to deponent and told him that the Mayor's orders were that deponent should be turned out of the room, whereupon he instantly seized deponent, and after a little resistance on his part, forcibly and violently ejected him from the apartment, and thus for the time entirely defeated the service of the said order of arrest. That deponent was obliged to, and did thereupon, invoke the aid of the military, which was furnished him, and that by means of such assistance he was enabled to make the service which he could not otherwise do, on account of the resistance of the said Wood and the said Ackerman to the execution of the process.
F. W. PERRY.

Sworn before me June 17, 1857.
JOHN F. GRAY, Com'r of Deeds.

The warrant referred to as annexed, is the warrant which was granted by Judge Hoffman on Tuesday and which has already been published in the TIMES. It was appended to the affidavit.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—*Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood, Charles Turner, James C. Willet and John W. Bennett.*—Order to arrest and hold to bail.

To the Coroners of the City and County of New-York: It appearing to me by affidavit that a sufficient cause of action exists under section 179 of the Code, you are required forthwith to arrest the defendants in this action, and hold each of them to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, and to return this order to Field and Sluyter, plaintiff's attorneys, at their office, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1857. Dated New-York, June 16, 1857.
MURRAY HOFFMAN.

SERVICE OF THE ORDER.

The order to show cause was served upon Mayor Wood by Mr. Samuel S. Acker, an officer of the Superior Court, who was accompanied by General Sandford, at the suggestion of Judge Hoffman. He was received with great suavity by the Mayor, who promised with his most winning smile to attend to the matter. The orders of arrest were all directed to the Sheriff, so that no trouble in making service is to be expected.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

At the adjournment of the General Term yesterday, Mr. Field applied for four orders of arrests in actions for assault and battery preferred against the Mayor, severally by Wm. Van Tassel, I. D. Leighton, Edmond Naylor, and Wm. MacDonald.

Judge MITCHELL granted the orders of arrests and held him to bail in the sum of $5,000 in each.

The affidavits and orders of arrest are similar to those granted in the Superior Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

David Dudley Field, Esq., yesterday at 1 P. M. appeared before Hon. Judge BRADY and applied for three orders of arrest against Mayor Wood on behalf of James Speir, E. Burlison and Alexander W. Ferguson, policemen of the Metropolitan force who were assaulted on Tuesday by members of the Old Police force while in the discharge of their duty. Judge BRADY signed the orders upon affidavits similar, with the exception of the names, &c., to that of Mr. Slater in the Superior Court, given above.

SPECIAL TERM OF THE OYER AND TERMINER TO TRY THE RIOTERS.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall presented the Governor with an official communication, setting forth the necessity for *the holding of a Special Term of the Court of Oyer* and Terminer, in this City, to commence on the first Monday in July, for the trial of the rioters.

The Governor, after being duly advised as to his powers in the premises, signed the proper paper calling said Court.

The report yesterday that Mr. HALL intimated in his conversation with Governor KING that Judge RUSSELL would probably be indicted, and tried at the Special Term of the Oyer and Terminer, on a charge of conspiring with Mayor WOOD and others to defeat the ends of justice, was entirely without foundation. Mr. HALL has said nothing of the kind.

The order signed by the Governor for a Special Term of the Criminal branch of the Supreme Court does not state on its face that it is issued for the express purpose of trying FERNANDO WOOD, but, that in view of the number of criminal indictments which will probably be presented by the Grand Jury, a Special Term is called for.

The principal reason for issuing the order, everybody knows, is the action of Mayor WOOD, and, of course, his trial, for criminally resisting the laws, will take place before the Special Term.

THE WARRANT AGAINST ALDERMAN WILSON.

Alderman WILSON, of the First Ward, denies em-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

New Developments Concerning the Central American Treaties.

Present Aspect of the Dispute between Spain and Mexico.

The mails by the *Europa*, from Boston, reached this City yesterday morning. Our European exchanges, by this arrival, extend from the 4th to the 6th of June. *We select from them some additional news of interest.*

The reward offered by this journal for the discovery of the murderers of Dr. BURDELL, is extensively noticed in the European press. Our French contemporaries view it as an argument against the security of American law, and as an evidence of the disorganized state of [illegible] society. The Paris *Constitution*, in an article on the subject, says: "Here is another proof that the United States is a country of a great deal of individual initiative, but of little government."

The King of Denmark has determined to dispatch the [illegible] corvette [illegible] to the Chinese Seas. She is to be stationed at Macao during the impending hostilities.

The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph.

VISIT OF THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION TO THE MANUFACTORY—PROGRESS OF THE UNDERTAKING—PREPARATIONS FOR SHIPPING—THE NIAGARA TO RECEIVE HER PORTION OF THE CABLE.

From the London Times, June 5.

Yesterday afternoon the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a numerous party of the Corporation and other officers, paid a visit to the works of Messrs. GLASSE & ELLIOT, where the monster submarine cable is being rapidly advanced towards its final completion. This visit could hardly be called a public one, and it certainly was not private, for the party went in a corporation state barge, rich enough in flags and gilding to have satisfied the Queen of Sheba. Its approaching the shore at such a wild, hotel-less looking spot, where whitebait was never heard of and turtle is unknown, seemed to create no small amount of sensation among the natives who dwell along the river's banks on slimy piles, in stranded boats, or long West-country barges. The visit was an event in their dreary life of flood and ebb, and they testified their interest accordingly by lounging to the doors of the various lockers in which they live, and watching the visitors come on shore. It was a feat worth seeing. Most of the gentlemen who inspected the works will agree with us this morning that GLASSE & ELLIOT's yard is not a pleasant place at which to land at low water. The shore is stony, and, as a general rule, unsavory in hot weather, when all the abominable flotsam and jetsam of the dirtiest river in Europe evaporate enough miasma to poison an alligator. As an initiatory process, all the visitors had to walk from the barge to the shore along a narrow plank, and this necessitated feats on the part of stout gentlemen which in a circus would have covered them with immortal honor. Plank-walking under such circumstances is always difficult, and when the performance has to be gone through by a portly functionary in full Court dress and cocked hat, anxious to preserve his dignity, yet afraid of losing his balance, the result has no medium, but is at once either sublime or ridiculous. During yesterday's visit there was a little of both extremes, and successive efforts gave rise to much amusement among the party, as each individual walked ashore, with more or less peril from the mud and water. The party were conducted over the works by Mr. GLASSE, and the various processes which the cable undergoes in the course of its manufacture were fully pointed out and explained. Two small iron schooners were also [illegible] by a spark sent through a short piece of the cable.

Since our last notice of the progress of this great undertaking, with the exception of a short interval of thirty hours last Monday and Tuesday, the work has advanced incessantly day and night. The "strand," "closing," and "serving" machines, which revolve with such astounding rapidity, and whose noise can be heard even to the centre of the river, have done their work well, and spun an additional 800 miles of cable. Nearly 900 miles are now completed, and at least 1,200 would have been ready could the wiredrawers have supplied wire as fast as the machines consume it. But that, unfortunately, has not been the case, for the daily consumption of fine wire has been greater than all the wiredrawers of England could furnish, and the consequence is that less is ready for shipment than was wished or anticipated. The making of the two shore ends of the cable is well advanced. These portions—namely, for 10 miles from the Newfoundland and 15 miles from the Irish shores, are being manufactured of immense strength, in order to resist the action of the waves over rocks, and dangers from vessels, anchors, &c. They are made of 12 No. 1 wires, forming a cable 1¼ inch in diameter, and weighing about 6 tons to the mile. The size of the wire used in these ends gradually diminishes as deep water is reached, so that it tapers down where it joins to the diameter of the main portion of the cable. These No. 1 wires are welded on to No. 2, which, in turn, are joined to No. 3, and so on, as shallow water and liability to accident are decreased. At these ends the gutta percha and "serving" of greased and tarred hemp are also made proportionally thicker, to lessen the chance of accident from compression of the outside spiral iron casing.

The manufacture of the centre portion of the cable has also begun. In order to avoid risk from the first strain at starting, about five or six miles of the centre will be made of the strongest steel wire. In place of twisted strands the cable will here be bound with 18 No. 18 solid wires of steel, so that this part of the telegraph will, it is asserted, bear the weight of twelve tons with safety, or nearly twice the amount of dead strain that is likely to come upon it at the outset.

The preparations for shipping the cable are nearly finished, and the operation of transferring the ponderous coils from the factory to the hold of the *Agamemnon* will commence on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Workmen from the dockyards are now engaged in laying down moorings for the *Agamemnon*, which will arrive off GLASSE & ELLIOT's to-morrow (Saturday) morning. No less than ten anchors have been fixed to secure her from motion while this important work is going forward. From the factory to this side of the ship ten barges will be moored stem and stern, and along these the cable will be slowly wound by a twelve horse power engine. It will be stowed away in the hold in one tremendous coil 46 feet in diameter and nearly 13 feet high. No vessel better suited than the *Agamemnon* for this purpose could be found in the Navy.

There is not the least ground for the reports that the United States frigate *Niagara* is not to take the other half of the cable, manufactured by NEWALL, at Birkenhead. At first there were some doubts as to whether it was worth while to make certain alterations in the vessel, which were necessary in order to avoid risk in paying out the coil. But this question has been definitively decided, and either last night or this morning the *Niagara* quitted the Thames for Portsmouth Dock-yard, where some of her stanchions will be taken out, and her fine wardroom not a little disfigured to accommodate her long passenger. This vessel is undoubtedly not so well suited for the work as the *Agamemnon*, and on board of her the cable will have to be piled in two or three coils, fore and aft, an arrangement which would have been better avoided, if it were possible. Both at Birkenhead and at East Greenwich the manufacture of the cable at one end will be continued, while the other end is being shipped. In fact, both firms will work up to the last moment, in order that in paying out across the Atlantic a liberal allowance may be made for slack without fear of running short. The *Susquehanna* will accompany the *Niagara*, and we believe the *Leopard* goes with the *Agamemnon*. All the vessels will rendezvous at Cork harbor, when the final arrangements will be made as to starting. The *Cyclops* is now out in the Atlantic taking soundings along the proposed deep-sea route.

At Messrs. GLASSE & ELLIOT's yard a fine submarine cable is being made for the Norwegian Government. This is, as far as we are aware, probably the first electric telegraph which has ever been used for fishing purposes. During the fishing season the shoals of herrings enter the fiords of Norway at most unexpected intervals, and at places where often not more than one or two fishing-boats are to be found. Before the boats from the surrounding bays and fiords can be summoned to the spoil, the herrings have generally spawned, and are away to sea again. To prevent these repeated disappointments and losses to the fishermen, the Norwegian Government is about to lay a submarine cable along some fifty miles of the coast most frequented by the shoals, with land stations at short distances, communicating with the fishing villages. The instant the shoal is seen in the offing, therefore, (and it can always be known at a distance by the whales which surround it,) a message will be sent along the coast telling each village the fiord or bay which it has entered. Alas for the poor herrings! What will become of them now that science enters the deep against them, and their enemy lurks in their watery home? They may elude whales and fishing-boats, defy tides, winds and waves, but what can they do against the electric current? They will splash headlessly over the queer looking rope on the bottom, without thinking that it is telling their numbers and the way they have taken, and guiding their pursuers to the destruction of them all.

A small "sub-mud" cable, to be used in communicating with the workmen engaged in clearing the mouth of the Danube, is also in course of manufacture at GLASSE & ELLIOT's. It will be regarded with interest, as the material embodiment of the Paris protocols.

From the London Times, June 5.

The arrangements for shipping the Transatlantic electric cable have at length been concluded, according to the original plan entered into by the British and American Governments. The *Agamemnon* is to leave her moorings at Greenhithe this morning, at 9½ o'clock, and will proceed to the basin prepared for her reception off East Greenwich. Commodore SHEPHERD, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, having been directed to dispatch a party of riggers to give the requisite assistance on her arrival. Mr. MCDONALD, Master-Attendant at Woolwich, accompanied by Mr. JONES and a party of between forty and fifty seamen riggers, will be in attendance at Greenwich, to make fast the lashings and lay the vessel to her destined moorings. A telegraphic order was dispatched to Devonport on Wednesday evening, to arrest the proceedings commenced on board the *St. Jean d'Acre*, a compact having been concluded for adapting the United States' ship *Niagara* so as to receive the Liverpool portion of the wire, it having been considered that sufficient time will yet elapse for that purpose, the period of paying out the cable being the month of August next.

The Central American Treaties.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY THROWN OVERBOARD BY LORD PALMERSTON—OPPOSITION TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE—IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

From the London Post, (Ministerial.)

The language of diplomacy is usually technical and sometimes obscure; but we must confess that we are at a loss to discover why either technicality or obscurity should be imported into those Parliamentary explanations and discussions which everybody knows are provoked for the sole purpose of enlightening the public with respect to the progress and results of negotiations in which the country is interested. At the present time and for some years past the condition of the Central American Republics is a matter which has excited deep and anxious attention, both in England and in the United States of America. The most refined arts of diplomacy have been exercised, first for the purpose of securing the neutrality of the important line of railroad which traverses the Isthmus of Panama; secondly, for the purpose of defining the political *status* of the Mosquito Indians; and thirdly, for the purpose of equally binding all powerful maritime nations by mutual obligations from the acquisition of territory the possession of which would give to one the virtual command of the most important geographical and military position in the world. It now appears that the whole web of this curious diplomacy has been unraveled, *and that it is doubtful whether the Bulwer-Clayton Convention can be regarded amongst existing things any more than the recently repudiated Clarendon-Dallas Treaty.* Last night Mr. DISRAELI very properly put a question to the noble lord at the head of the Government respecting the latter treaty, and in reply he received an explanation, which would no doubt be perfectly satisfactory if the public could carry in their recollection the history of those negotiations with which the right hon. gentleman and the noble lord are, of course familiar. Every question connected with Central America has, at the present moment, unusual gravity and importance, because it is a matter of notoriety that the Government of the United States is about to undertake belligerent operations against the Republic of New-Granada,—not without apparently sufficient provocation—and that an English squadron has been ordered to assemble on both sides of the Isthmus to watch the proceedings of our American brethren. The brief discussion of last night, if not technical, was abundantly obscure; but this obscurity can be easily removed by a short statement of the reasons which have led Her Majesty's Government to the rejection of the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty. The occupation by England of the Bay Islands, off the coast of Honduras, was considered by the United States Government to be inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Bulwer-Clayton Convention. To remedy this difficulty, in the Autumn of last year a convention was concluded between Great Britain and the Republic of Honduras, which provided that the former should cede to the latter Ruatan and the other Islands of the Bay group. This cession was not made unconditionally; for after provisions securing the rights of British subjects who had settled upon the Islands, and providing for their future government as "a free territory," the convention contained an engagement on the part of Honduras not "to cede the islands, or any of them, or the right of sovereignty over such islands, to any nation or State whatever." It further recited that "whereas Slavery has not existed in the said islands, the Republic of Honduras engages that Slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein." This last engagement, as between Great Britain and Honduras, can only be considered as the assertion by the former of a policy which she has honorably and consistently pursued. The Clarendon-Dallas Treaty subsequently negotiated contained an express reference to the Honduras Convention, and one of its separate articles bound the two contracting parties—Great Britain and the United States—to recognize and respect in all future time "the independence and rights of the said free territory of the Bay Islands as part of the Republic of Honduras." The Senate of the United States, which possesses the power of accepting or rejecting treaties, thought proper to introduce words which provided that the two Governments might recognize the sovereignty of the Bay Islands without being bound by the provisions of the convention of last Autumn. Upon this assumption the cession of these islands by England would have been unconditional, and Honduras might at any moment have handed them over to the United States, and made them not "a free" but a "Slave Territory"—an additional nucleus of that system of Slavery which either by filibusterism or other means some portion of the United States people wish to see extended throughout the regions of Central America. With the "dread" President, which the decision in the case of DRED SCOTT supplies, the British Cabinet has, beyond question, acted wisely and well by having refused to sanction a course which would have played directly into the hands of the slave-holding planters of the South. The treaty has been rejected upon the technical ground that, having been formally concluded, the alterations proposed by the Senate could not be sanctioned by her Majesty. Under these circumstances, negotiations are still in progress, and no one can doubt that their conduct in the hands of Lord NAPIER, whose popularity has already obliterated every recollection of the enlistment dispute, will lead to a result equally honorable and satisfactory to both parties—to England as to the United States. The Queen, as the Sovereign of the magnificent province of Canada, is the second Power on the continent of North America, and in that capacity *she has an undoubted right to oppose, not only every possible enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, but that gradual extension of the curse of Slavery which appears to be the suicidal and insane policy of a considerable portion of the American people.* The loss of the Bulwer-Clayton Convention, of the Honduras Convention, and of the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty, will be amply compensated if England should now have the happiness to save Central America from the infliction of that domestic institution, equally abhorrent to the laws of God and man, which is the plague spot—the *damnosa hereditas*—of the people of the United States.

THE TREATY FOR THE CESSION OF THE BAY ISLANDS NOT RATIFIED BY HONDURAS—THE HONDURAS INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

From the London News, June 1.

We understand that since the speech of Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons on Friday night, in answer to Mr. DISRAELI's question relative to this subject, intelligence has been received in London of the ratification, by the Honduras Goverment, of the treaty of commerce and friendship between that Republic and Great Britain; as also of the ratification of the "additional article," providing for the neutrality of the Interoceanic Railway, that is to traverse the state of Honduras from Porto Caballos, on the Atlantic, to the Fonseca, on the Pacific. It is added that the Convention, which was signed at the same time as the foregoing treaty, last Autumn, in London, by Lord CLARENDON and Señor HERRAN, the Honduras Plenipotentiary accredited to England and France, and which provides for the cession of the Bay Islands and the arrangements respecting the Mosquito Territory, *has not been ratified by Honduras*, for what reasons has not yet been communicated to the representatives of Europe. Señor HERRAN, who resides in Paris, has received the assurance of Count WALEWSKI that the French Government is ready to ratify a treaty in every respect similar to that just completed between Great Britain and Honduras, including the "additional article" securing the independence of the Interoceanic Railway. On the surveys of this line a large staff of engineers has for some time been engaged, having been accompanied from New-York by Señor ALVARADO, the Honduras Minister at Washington, where he likewise signed a treaty with the Government of the United States, identical with that already referred to as between Great Britain and Honduras, and embracing the "additional article," which makes the Honduras Railroad an unimpeded highway for the commerce, on equal terms, of the citizens of all states alike.

The Hispano-Mexican Dispute.

UNPROMISING ASPECT OF NEGOTIATIONS—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DISPUTE—APPREHENSIONS OF HOSTILITIES—THE SANTA ANNA MOVEMENT.

Madrid (May 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

The hopes of an amicable and speedy adjustment of the quarrel between Spain and Mexico, which were founded on the arrival at Madrid of Señor LAFRAGUA, the authorized negotiator on behalf of the country last named, have not as yet advanced much towards a realization, and, upon the whole, I fear the state of the affair cannot be considered satisfactory. Little or nothing of what has passed between Señor LAFRAGUA and Señor PIDAL has come to the knowledge of the Madrid public, but a portion of the press, and especially the *Espana* newspaper, has made itself remarkable by its unfriendly innuendoes and exaggerated pretensions, calculated to envenom the question and increase its difficulty of settlement. The motives of those journals for adopting this unusual, uncalled for, and unpatriotic course—unpatriotic because it tends to and provokes a war with Mexico, from which Spain could derive no possible benefit worth the naming, while such a conflict would assuredly expose her to great risk and loss—may easily be conjectured; but it is more interesting and important to remark that the Ministerial papers have taken exceedingly little trouble to counteract the effects of perfidious insinuations and exaggerated estimates of the satisfaction due from Mexico to Spain.

I am enabled to give you, in a brief compass, an exact sketch of the present state of the Hispano-Mexican question, as it stands up to this very morning. In the first place, it is much to be regretted that Señor LAFRAGUA did not think it in accordance with his instructions to come at once to Madrid instead of lingering in Paris. It is possible, and even probable, that the difficulty might then have been settled long before the meeting of the Cortes. Now the feeling in both Chambers is such as to render its pacific arrangement much more doubtful. And, besides this, the progress made by the negotiators—as I presume we may term them, although the Mexican Envoy be not officially received—Señor LAFRAGUA, and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been hitherto extremely slow. The English and French Ministers here have spared no effort to remove difficulties, smooth away asperities, and inspire both parties with mutual confidence; but hitherto very little progress has been made towards a solution of the question.

The Spanish Government demands, certainly not without reason, the signal punishment of the robbers and assassins of Cuernavaca. The Mexican negotiator, it is said, pledges himself that all shall be done that it is possible to do. Where the Spanish Government shows itself unreasonable is in refusing to renew diplomatic relations until the punishment shall have been actually inflicted. Spain is of those whose sufferings do not teach them mercy. She should remember the forbearance that has so frequently, within the last 30 years, been shown to her, feeble and distracted. How often, within that period, have her promises to do, her best been accepted as current coin? How often have internal circumstances *and political convulsions been pleaded by her to* other Powers *as arguments ad misericordiam?* How often has her weakness proved her strength in the case of just claims brought against her, and which she was unable to meet? She should not forget this when dealing with Mexico.

A troublesome question, and one which may very probably ultimately break off the negotiations, is that of the execution of the treaty for the payment of Spanish claims. Spain has, on her side, the plausible, perhaps the rightful argument, that as the treaty was signed so must it be executed. Shylock demands his pound of flesh, and will have all that is set down in the bond. Mexico declares her readiness to execute the treaty, but adds, through Señor LAFRAGUA, the expression of her conviction that Spain cannot desire to insist upon its manifestly fraudulent part. Two-thirds of the claims are admitted as good, and she proffers immediate payment, but she asks for a revision of the other third. Spain, perfectly aware that some of the bonds are fraudulent, but knowing also that they belong to Spaniards, (some of them wealthy and of high degree,) refuses, and probably will persist in refusing, the revision, which, in common fairness, she ought not to deny. It is by some of these claimants that a portion of the Madrid press is said to be influenced. Be that as it may, there seems a strong feeling abroad against making any kind of concession to Mexico, and the Spanish Government (even if it be well disposed to an arrangement) is not strong, and hesitates to set this feeling at defiance. But there is another (a more real and a greater) obstacle to the peacemaker. It is the conviction that, should things come to the worst, England and France will step in at the eleventh hour, cover Spain with their ægis, and oppose, in pursuance of their own necessary policy, any encroachment of the United States on Spanish possessions. *The Spanish Government deems Cuba* safe, and this reliance may lead it to folly and grief.

At this moment the negotiations are suspended until the arrival of the Mexican mail, due at Southampton on June 1. If it brings authentic intelligence of chastisement inflicted on the delinquents, this will give a favorable impulse to the ulterior match of the question; but if the expected news be within the mark, and less than the requirements of the Spanish Cabinet, it is not improbable that Señor LAFRAGUA, unless Lord HOWDEN and M. TURGOT are able to detain him, will leave Madrid on account of the refusal of this Government to recognise him officially. In this case hostilities may be expected.

There is a rather widely-spread belief here propagated by Señor SORELA, the late *chargé d'affaires* in Mexico, that a hostile movement from Cuba would produce a revolutionary one in favor of SANTA ANNA, said to be entirely favorable to the Spanish cause. I have strong reason to think that the Spanish Government reckons upon this, losing sight of the probability that there might occur a simultaneous and antagonistic movement in a country adjoining Mexico, a movement which would find great support, and which would be hailed, from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, with joyous and exulting acclamations.

It is to be feared that the Mexican question presents very serious difficulties, and is by no means so near to its settlement as some have recently supposed.

The New Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin.

The following letter from Captain M'CLINTOCK has been received by Mr. S. R. GRAVES, the Chairman of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association:

UNITED SERVICE CLUB, Pall mall, May 12.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you the more freely, perhaps, because by your letter you seem to feel considerable interest in the object of my voyage. I regret much that I cannot visit Liverpool now as all the work is thrown upon my hands. In this note I simply purpose to offer you my best thanks for your cordial offer of assistance, and also to afford you a few details of my plan, and the means placed at my disposal for carrying it out.

As you may not have a convenient pocket map at hand for reference, I send you Lady FRANKLIN's pamphlet, which contains one. Upon it you will see marked out the area to be searched. All the other lands laid down have been searched.

I intend to sail about the end of June, from Aberdeen, and proceed to Barrow Strait,—ascertain that the provisions, stores, and boats left at Fort Leopold and Beeching Island by the recent searching expeditions are in good order, in the event of my having to fall back upon them,—examine the state of the ice in Peel Strait, and, if practicable, proceed down it into the unknown area.

Should I not succeed here, I intend to return to Port Leopold, and proceed down Prince Regent's Inlet to Bellot Strait, and there make another attempt to pass into and through the field of search to Victoria Land, where I shall Winter, and in the ensuing Spring, before the thaw sets in, complete the entire exploration, and search by means of sledges drawn by men and by dogs.

In endeavoring to reach Victoria Land, it is my intention to avoid, if possible, any risk of becoming involved in the ice; and, should I not succeed in reaching Victoria Land, I will return to Bellot Strait to pass the Winter, as we know by experience that the retreat of the ship from there amounts almost to a certainty. From Victoria Land the homeward voyage is equally certain, but by way of Behring Straits.

The means of accomplishing Lady FRANKLIN's object, the completion of the search, and now placed at my disposal, are ample. The vessel is a three-masted screw schooner yacht, with fore topsail and topgallant sail; the topsail reefs from the deck; she is decidedly a clipper—diagonally built, 132 feet long over all, 320 tons builder's measurement, with a light draught of water; trunk engines, of 30-horse power; crew numbering 30 individuals, including an Esquimaux interpreter.

Almost all will be old shipmates of my own in former Arctic voyages; they shall be fed and clothed as in the Government expeditions, and receive double pay. I, therefore, anticipate no difficulty in keeping up precisely the same discipline as that which we found to answer so well in the three Arctic expeditions in which I have served. The vessel is now in the hands of Messrs. HALL, Aberdeen, for the purpose of being fortified, by means of doubling, extra holdbeams, stringers, &c., to enable her to withstand ice-pressure; and upwards of 100 men are at work upon her. All Arctic men agree in pronouncing her to be the best-adapted vessel ever selected for Arctic service. From her sharp midship section she will rise to ice pressure which would crush in the sides of a wall-sided vessel. Her speed, under steam, when deep, is expected to be six knots.

She will carry five weeks' fuel for full speed, and two and a half years' provisions—being enough to last us for a second Winter, should we unavoidably be detained. I believe I have nothing more to add, except to say that the volunteer offers of service from officers, seamen, and landsmen, are very numerous; and as I have already secured the very best of *matériel*, so I hope, also, to be fortunate with the *personnel* of the expedition.

Thus, having all the means, I gladly accept the responsibility; and no efforts upon my part shall be wanting to secure the accomplishment of an object so earnestly desired by the great and good of all nations.

Believe me to be, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

F. L. M'CLINTOCK.

To S. R. GRAVES, Esq., No. 9 Baltic-buildings, Redcross-street, Liverpool."

Walker's Visit to Washington.

Correspondence of the Richmond South.

The former President of Nicaragua, General WALKER, arrived here to-day, accompanied by Colonels LOCKRIDGE and WHITE, and took rooms at BROWN's. There was no public demonstration whatever, or even any evidence of curiosity to see the famous fillibuster, who entered the city and drove up to his hotel in the quietest manner possible. There were a few calls, yesterday, at the hotel, by private friends, to see the General; but his rooms were strictly closed to all visitors, while he remained in secret session with a few of his Nicaraguan associates, among them Gen. HORNSBY, who has been awaiting him here for some time past. Captain FAYSSOUX is also here with WALKER, but I understand that he will leave for Philadelphia to-morrow. I had the pleasure of seeing and conversing for a few minutes with Gen. WALKER, and of remarking how unchanged he was in his personal appearance, except from the loss of flesh. He seemed to be in excellent health, and very cheerful; in fact, he is never known to exhibit anything like despondency, and he has worn the same peculiar smile of indifference to fortune whenever I have seen him. He conversed about commonplaces, and I did not address him any question as to his mission to Washington, as I well knew it would be useless to attempt to draw any information from him on that subject. All reports of his intentions here are the merest guess work, as he has never communicated them, even to any of the officers in his suite, who satisfy themselves that "nobody will ever know what General WALKER is going to do, until the time comes." The reporters, who are besieging the General at all hours of the day, will find their inquisition into his affairs a very profitless one. The most they will probably extract from him will be that drawling, unmeaning monosyllable of his, "Yes," pronounced in a tone of the most melancholy stupidity, to everything they can say. The republican simplicity with which the General receives his visitors here is not a little curious. He has no reception room whatever, but occupies for all purposes one of the most unpretending rooms in the hotel; and as he keeps no servant, he answers the door himself. The visitor follows his card up two or three flights of stairs, to the door of one of the commonly furnished rooms; he knocks and the door is opened by a little plebian-looking man, who looks slowly at him very much in the manner, it must be confessed, of a gentleman usher into the august presence. That man is General WALKER himself, and the visitor finds himself thus face to face with the most remarkable man of the age.

The *Minnesota* has been ordered to sail on the 25th inst., for China. The *Waterwitch* arrived at Washington on Friday, with the crew and guns for the *Plymouth*.

BURDELL ESTATE.

Close of the Testimony—Evidence offered to Impeach the Testimony of several Witnesses—Mrs. Crane's step son and husband's nephew called to Impeach her—The Final Arguments of Counsel not to be made till the Decision of the Surrogate upon the application for a Commission to examine Wm. C. Hyde, of California.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

The examination in the matter of the Burdell estate was resumed before the Surrogate at 10 o'clock A. M.

RECORDER SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Recorder Smith, called by the contestants, was then sworn, and testified as follows: I was present for a short time during the examination of witnesses before the Coroner's inquest. The Coroner requested me to assist him; I conducted the examination of Miss Augusta Cunningham.

Q.—Will you state the manner and appearance of Miss Augusta as to self possession while testifying before the Coroner?

Mr. Clinton objected to the question.

The Surrogate ruled that the question was admissible.

A.—She testified with great deliberation; I did not observe in her manner anything like excitement.

Q.—Did you observe her at any time to smile or laugh?

Objected to by the counsel for the claimant.

The Surrogate decided that the question was admissible.

A.—I remember her doing so upon one occasion.

Q.—How was it when she was interrogated, did she answer slowly or rapidly? A.—She answered with great deliberation; at times there was such an interval elapsed after the question was put before she could answer, that I repeated the question.

Cross-Examination—I think it was on Saturday she gave her testimony; as far as my connection with her examination was concerned, it ended on that day; I remember an officer arriving on that day with a *habeas corpus* first for Mrs. C., and subsequently for the two daughters; at the time I was consulted upon the subject, it was when the *habeas corpus* came for the daughters; the examination of Miss Augusta occupied, I should think, two or three hours; there was a very large crowd there, and the excitement was very great; I do not think my eyes were off from the young lady from the time I commenced the examination till I closed it; I recollect that I was very mild in my manner in examining her.

EZRA BLISS' TESTIMONY.

Ezra Bliss was then called by the claimant and testified as follows: Reside at West Twenty-seventh-street; am a note and bill broker; was at No. 31 Bond-street twice at the inquest, on the first Sunday, and on the Monday or Tuesday following; saw Rev. Mr. Marvine and several gentlemen in conversation with him; saw a person who was a stranger to me; asked Mr. Marvine if he thought the Doctor was the man he married; he said that there were strong points of resemblance between him and the man he married; he was in the front parlor or in the hall; there were several persons standing around, among others a policeman who has testified here.

Cross-examination—This was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon; this conversation was after Mr. Marvine had been examined; the other persons present were strangers to me; Mr. Marvine said he thought that the whiskers on the man he married were a little heavier than on the Doctor; the conversation lasted about five minutes; have seen Mr. Marvine since then when he was under his examination here; had a conversation with Mrs. C. some time since at the Tombs; she did not send for me; I went there mainly from curiosity; had no conversation with her about this incident; communicated it to Mr. Clinton about ten minutes since.

JOHN CONNERY RECALLED.

John Connery was recalled by counsel for contestants.

Mr. Clinton asked what the counsel desired to prove by the witness.

Mr. Tilden said that he wished to show by this witness that Mrs. Cunningham declined, at the beginning of the inquest, to state what her name was, until she had the advice of counsel, and she said that she had not communicated the secret of her marriage to any body, even to her children.

After a spirited discussion between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tilden, as to the introduction of testimony upon the point in question, the Surrogate decided that the evidence was inadmissible.

The witness then retired from the stand.

GEORGE W. PARSONS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. George W. Parsons, called by counsel for contestants, was sworn, and testified as follows: Am a lawyer; was originally one of the attorneys in the cause of Warner *vs.* Griffin; was in the United States Circuit Court on the 27th of October last; the panel of Jurors was called by the Clerk, to see who would answer; know Judge Dean, and did not see him there that day; Mr. Barnard was the counsel for the plaintiffs; I appeared to attend the cause in consequence of the absence of Mr. Barnard; it was disposed of on that morning, upon my motion, till the following day; am somewhat acquainted with the practice of that Court; did not see Dr. Burdell in Court when the cause was called; I knew him very well.

MR. STILWELL RECALLED.

Mr. Stilwell, recalled by counsel for contestants, testified that the Court opened at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the 27th; there were two panels of Jurors called; on the first day of the term there is always more or less delay in the business; the Court took up the calendar about twelve o'clock.

Cross-examination—The term commenced on the third Monday of October; the calendar was not then called; Judge Betts presided, and he said that Judge Nelson would not be in town till the following Monday, and the Court was then adjourned.

MR. JOHN W. CRANE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. John W. Crane, called by counsel for claimant, testified as follows: Am a step-son of the Mrs. Crane who was called as a witness in this suit; am a dentist by profession; the reputation of Mrs. Crane is very bad—would not believe her under oath.

Cross-examination—Am her step-son; there is difficulty between her and her husband; my father has no more animosity against her than she has against him; I live with my father when he is at home, but he is now absent in Europe; in this controversy I take sides decidedly with my father; I came here of my own free will, in order that "vice might not triumph over virtue."

Q.—What do you mean by that? A.—I know she is a very bad woman, and would swear to anything; the evidence given by her I consider to be on the side of vice.

To Mr. Clinton—My feeling against her is because of her actions, her past life, and the treatment of my father.

To Mr. Tilden—A divorce suit between her and my father is still pending.

Question by Mr. Clinton—Was it commenced because she was living in open adultery?

The Surrogate decided the question to be inadmissible.

DR. PUTNAM'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Clark S. Putnam was called, and testified as follows: Live at No. 25 Bond-street; was a witness subpœnaed in the Griffin and Warner suit; was in the United States Circuit Court on the 28th of October, as a witness in that Court; I think Dr. Burdell was in Court that day, but could not say positively; I saw Dr. Burdell cross Bond-street from his house, in company with Mr. Lane, to Dr. Main's, on Monday, the 27th.

Cross examined—I was a witness for the plaintiff; I saw Mr. Lane with Mr. Keyser when we first commenced getting up testimony some month or two previous to the trial; saw him attending Court; read Mr. Lane's testimony this morning; did not refresh my mind by reading it; did not communicate to any one before that, that I saw Dr. Burdell cross the street; I attended the Court the next day after I was notified and found that another cause was pending; I was only in attendance upon the Court on the 28th; was not there the day previous or the day after; Mr. Kayser came down to the Court on Monday, and finding that the case would not come on that day, he he sent around Monday evening and notified the witnesses to attend on Tuesday.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. HILTON.

George W. Hilton was called by counsel for contestants, and testified as follows:—Reside in Buffalo; have been Judge of the Superior Court there and also Recorder; have known Mr. David M. Grant as resident of Buffalo for about 14 years; knew him as a clerk previous to his going into business; never heard anything said against his truth and veracity.

Cross-examination—My acquaintance with him has been of a business character; he kept a carpet and furnishing store; must have known him from 1845; think he has resided there all the time; never heard of any criminal warrants out against him for false pretences; do not know what he has been doing for the last year or two, but I suppose he has been there and that he had a store there in what is called the Granite Block, below the American; have not had any dealings with him for 6 or 8 years.

Q.—Have you ever heard of any patent frauds of his in Buffalo?

Objected to by Mr. Edwards.

The Surrogate ruled out the question as inadmissible.

To Mr. Edwards—Never heard anything of a criminal character against him.

DR. CRANE'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Henry Crane was sworn, and testified—Reside at No. 108 West 43d street; am a dentist by profession; know Mrs. Mary W. Crane; her general character is bad; I would not believe her under oath.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Am a nephew of Mrs. Crane's husband; have taken no side in the controversy between them; am intimate with Mr. Crane, and have been for a number of years.

FREDERICK SCRIBA'S TESTIMONY.

Frederick Scriba, called by counsel for contestants, was now sworn and testified: I reside at Newark, and am cashier for Doremus, Nixon & Co., of this City; have known David M. Grant since the Winter of 1849 and 1850; upon inquiry then I found his character to be good; have had business and friendly relations with him since; his reputation for truth and veracity is good; I would believe him under oath.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Know the firm of Haggerty & Co.; I never heard of Grant defrauding them; since '49 or '50 do not know that I have heard his character discussed except by members of our house; have had friendly personal relations with him, but have not had social relations with him, such as the interchange of visits of our respective families; never called upon him socially; it devolved upon me to ascertain his credit; we had dealings with him up to 1856; have seen Mr. Grant within the last year.

Q.—Has Mr. Grant made an assignment to your firm?

Question objected to by Mr. Edwards, and ruled out by the Surrogate.

To Mr. Clinton—Never heard of any frauds of his; have seen him at General Hall's; never heard of his defrauding any man at No. 1 West-street.

The case was here closed on the part of the claimant.

RICHARD S. ROBERTS' TESTIMONY.

Richard S. Roberts was called by counsel for contestant, and testified as follows: Reside at Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn; know Stephen Knowlton; would *not believe him under oath where his interests were* affected.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

There was a difficulty with Mr. Knowlton; I have written anonymous letters to Mr. Knowlton; consider it manly to write such letters; am not ashamed to put my name usually to my letters; was not ashamed or afraid to put my name to the anonymous letter I sent to Mr. Knowlton; the difficulty with him was in a church matter; my place of business is at No. 51 Maiden-lane, and am an importer of hat trimmings; I have never known of more than one difficulty with Mr. Knowlton; the opinion I have stated was based upon this difficulty; have heard a great deal about his character in connection with that and other matters; have heard others besides Mr. Eastman who have spoken unfavorably of Mr. Knowlton's character; aside from the church matter I could not mention any other person but Mr. Eastman, who has spoken unfavorably of Mr. Knowlton; don't know how many anonymous letters I have written to him; am a member of Clinton Avenue Congregational Church; don't think I wrote more than one anonymous letter; possibly I might have written two; don't know what fictitious signature I put to the letter.

Mr. Clinton handed up Mr. Knowlton's scrap book, and asked him to identify the letter which he wrote, which the witness did.

I consider it Christian to call a man a "head devil;" my private opinion is that Mr. Knowlton is; I could give my reasons for it; do not profess to be a perfect man.

Q.—Is it your habit to write anonymous letters? A.—It is not; don't recollect of writing any other anonymous letters besides this; I have no hostile feelings towards Mr. Knowlton, nor any desire to blacken his character.

DANIEL P. BARNARD'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Barnard was sworn by the counsel for contestants, and testified as follows: Am a counselor-at-law, residing at Brooklyn; was counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Griffin and Warner; was in the United States Circuit Court on Tuesday, 28th of October; the case was called for trial; I answered "ready" for the plaintiffs; a gentleman on behalf of the defendants answered he was not ready, as he desired to procure Judge Dean to try the case, and that the Judge had not come in or down town, and he had not been able to see him; it was then put off till the next morning, Wednesday; I attended on that morning and met Judge Dean; a case which had the preference came on, the Sickles case, and when I ascertained that my case was not likely to come on, I then left with Judge Dean; the Judge stated that he had just come into the case and he wanted to look into the case and prepare for it; did not see the Judge on Tuesday; this cause came on finally for trial on the 10th of November; on Tuesday evening Judge Nelson said that the case was set down and ought to come on; but on account of the death of Mr. Kirkland, one of the attorneys, it was postponed.

To Judge Dean—Wednesday morning the Sickles cause had the preference; Tuesday morning I answered ready, but the defendant was not ready; was never in Court when you asked time to prepare for defence; was not in Court the 27th; was not aware that the case had been set down for that day; did know Dr. Burdell before the trial; I only know from my notes that Dr. Burdell was in Court as a witness.

JAMES F. HALL'S TESTIMONY.

James F. Hall was called by counsel for contestants, and testified as follows: Am a member of the firm of William Hall & Co.; have known David M. Grant for eight years; have seen him often here and in Buffalo; he had his letters directed to our care; would believe him under oath, or not under oath.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Have had no business relations with him; have had social relations with him; our families visit together; have seen a great deal of him within two years; he has been here a great portion of that time; heard of Grant's being arrested for crime last evening; went his bail, and considered that it was a great outrage; he has consulted me occasionally upon his business operations; he has been in patent business; I believe it was a patent buggy; never heard his character discussed before this case; never heard any one speak ill of him; have heard Mr. Scriba speak of him, that he believed him to be a very straightforward man; never heard his character discussed before, either one way or the other.

GEN. WILLIAM HALL'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. William Hall was next called by counsel for contestants, and testified as follows: Have known Mr. Grant for some years, but not so long as my son has known him; we have had some little transactions with Mr. Grant; have lent him money and found him to be an honorable man; would believe him under oath, and would believe his statements, if they were not made under oath.

To Mr. Clinton—Never had other than purely business relations with him; never heard anything about his reputation for truth and veracity, except what has been said in this case.

DR. JOHN H. SHERMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Sherman was called by the counsel for the contestants, and testified as follows:

To the Surrogate—Reside at No. 137 Fourth-avenue.

To Mr. Edwards—Am a physician; have known Mr. Grant for three years; was a patient of mine; have resided in the same house with him; have heard him spoken of; would believe him under oath, and also any statements not under oath.

To Judge Dean—Have only lived at this number in Fourth-avenue since May; before that time I boarded a part of the time in Twentieth-street; am a regular physician from London; have been here thirteen years; lived first at the corner of Howard and Mercer streets; after that I lived in Bleecker-street; I principally attend to ladies; take charge of uterine diseases, but never take venereal cases; have been indicted for perjury; have tried for three years to procure a trial, and I will give you five hundred dollars dollars if you will bring it to trial; a *nolle prosequi* has been entered upon it by District-Attorney Hall.

JAMES SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

James Smith was next called by counsel for claimant, and testified as follows: Am a merchant at No. 40 Burling-slip; am acquainted with Stephen Knowlton, and have known him for twelve or fifteen years intimately; he is very well known in our part of the City, and as well known as any man in the City; I always supposed that his reputation for truth and veracity was good; should most certainly believe him under oath; know no man in New-York who stands higher for integrity.

CYRUS O. SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Cyrus O. Smith was called by counsel for claimant, and testified as follows: Am State Senator from Brooklyn District and a lawyer by profession; know Stephen Knowlton; I know about the church difficulty and was one of the referees in it; have known Mr. Knowlton for four or five years, and would have no hesitation in believing him under oath; his character is unexceptionable, as far as I know.

To Mr. Tilden—Never heard of any complaint of defect of mind in Mr. Knowlton; never heard that he was a little flighty; don't know that he is more hasty than myself or anybody else.

BENJAMIN DUNNING'S TESTIMONY.

Benjamin Dunning was next called for the claimants, and testified as follows: Do business at No. 40 Burling-slip; have known Mr. Knowlton about three years intimately; his character for truth and veracity is good; I would have no hesitation in believing him, whether under oath or not.

JOSIAH RICH'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Josiah Rich was called by counsel for claimants and testified as follows: Am a merchant of this City; have been in business 20 or 30 years; have known Mr. Knowlton 12 or 13 years; for most of that time he has been my partner; his character for truth and veracity is good, and would believe him under oath without the slightest hesitation.

To Mr. Tilden—He does sometimes get confused in his ideas; his recollection of words is quite indistinct and confused at times, and he will associate ideas in confusion; I never heard the slightest doubt of Mr. Knowlton's integrity.

To Mr. Clinton—I know a good many people who get confused; I fail to recollect words sometimes; would not venture to repeat verbatim what any one told me yesterday, although I could give the substance; Mr. Knowlton could do the same generally.

MR. LANE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Frederick K. Lane was then called by the counsel for the claimant, and testified as follows:

To Mr. Clinton—Am a counselor-at-law; have known Mr. Knowlton four or five years; have been his counsel; his reputation for truth and veracity is as high as any one I know of; his memory is good; I never knew of an instance in his case like confusion of memory—that mingling of ideas which Mr. Rich spoke of; have had occasion to test it.

To Mr. Tilden—Had occasion to test him in the Clinton Church Avenue difficulty; was counsel for him in it; never knew any lapse of memory in him.

TESTIMONY CLOSED.

The testimony being here concluded on both sides, Mr. Clinton said that, in a case protracted as this, in which so large a number of witnesses had been called, and which had run over so long a period of time, it could not be expected that counsel would be ready to sum up immediately. It was neither desired by the counsel for the claimant, nor the counsel upon the other side. He would suggest that the Surrogate name the time which it would be convenient and agreeable for him to hear the summing up of counsel.

The Surrogate—There is a motion pending for a commission to take the testimony of Wm. C. Hyde, of California. Do the counsel for the contestants still persist in that motion? I was in hopes that the case would have assumed such a form that there would have been no necessity for the commission.

Mr. Tilden—I am ready to sum up without waiting for the commission.

Mr. Clinton—The point is whether it should be issued. Do you abandon your motion for a commission?

Mr. Tilden—His Honor suggested, that he might think it discreet to order this case to be tried even to the summing up, irrespective of the commission. I am perfectly content to leave the question of the commission to his Honor's discretion.

Mr. Clinton—I would ask counsel to define their position in this matter, whether they insist upon their motion for a commission?

Mr. Tilden—We do not withdraw it, but leave it to the discretion of the Surrogate.

The Surrogate—I shall have to decide that motion upon the merits of the application.

Mr. Tilden—We might leave the question of commission, without inviting your Honor to make a formal decision in regard to it, until the summing up takes place.

The Surrogate—If I decide that a commission shall be issued, then all your labor would be lost.

Mr. Clinton—If that suggestion of the counsel is adopted, it would open the whole case upon the merits; I should be opposed to summing up the case, as at present advised, until the testimony is closed.

Mr. Edwards—We shall not withdraw the motion for the commission.

The Surrogate—As soon as I can decide the question whether I will grant the commission or not, I will inform the respective counsel and will make my decision as early as possible.

Mr. Tilden—What is the arrangement about summing up?

Mr. Clinton—That is a matter upon which we cannot agree, until his Honor decides whether he will grant the commission or not.

BREACH OF THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

Trial of Dominick Ragans for Communicating with a Vessel in Quarantine—Is a Vessel "in Quarantine" "under Quarantine?"

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 18.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Recorder took his seat in Court this morning at 11 o'clock. The expectation that some proceedings in the matter of the Mayor, Sheriff, or Alderman Billy Wilson (against whom a warrant was issued) would come up, caused the Court room and passages to be extremely crowded, but on the ordinary business on calendar being called, the majority of the curious took their leave.

Dominick Ragans was put on trial under an indictment charging that on the 31st of May last, he had communication in a small boat with a vessel called the *Benjamin Adams*, said vessel being then and there in Quarantine.

Mr. John Van Buren, on behalf of the prisoner, moved for liberty to withdraw the plea of "not guilty," entered on a former day for the purpose of making a motion to quash the indictment. The District-Attorney not agreeing, the motion was denied.

Mr. Hall opened the case, citing the law and briefly stating the facts.

Dr. Richard A. Thompson, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, was the first witness called. He testified: I have acted as Health Officer two years; for that length of time I have known Dominick Ragans, the defendant; he has been a boatman; on the 31st of last month, I saw the defendant within the anchorage ground of Quarantine.

[Mr. Van Buren objected to any testimony as to the extent or limits of the anchorage ground, on the ground that no foundation had been laid for it. The objection was overruled, and exception taken. Mr. Van Buren objected, also, to any evidence under the first count of the indictment, as to invasion of the anchorage ground, on the ground that there was no allegation of an invasion with force and arms. This objection was also overruled, and exception taken.]

Examination resumed—at the time I saw the defendant within the inclosure of the quarantine anchorage he was in a boat, and persons with him whom I did not recognize; that anchorage is part of the bay, marked out by large buoys under my direction, so that vessels may come there for purposes of visitation and quarantine; the defendant was there without my permission; I saw him pass to and fro several times on the 31st of May; within the last two years I had several conversations with him, and long since I remonstrated with him against going back and forth in a small boat with persons; that it was dangerous and it was my duty to prohibit it; further, that if he wanted at any time to take persons on board a vessel and he came to me and asked permission, stating the circumstances, and if it were proper to give permission, I would do so, but not otherwise; on the 31st of May there were vessels anchored within the quarantine limits—perhaps eight to ten,—detained there by my direction for purposes connected with the public health; I do not know personally that the *Benjamin Adams* was one of the vessels; the record so states.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Buren—The size of the anchorage ground is about one mile by two miles, or two and a half; there are about nine boatmen engaged at the Quarantine; I pay six of them regular wages; the Quarantine anchorage extends out a mile into the Bay, which is there about three miles across; a large number of boats, sail vessels and others are constantly passing backwards and forwards; not many row-boats, except those employed by Quarantine; many sail-boats belonging to gentlemen in the City or Staten Island pass; such persons make no application to me; for the two miles and a half in front of the anchorage ground there is no way of approach except through the anchorage ground; in the respect of breaking the Quarantine rules, I have had continued quarrels with the defendant, but in no other; other persons besides Ragans have passed within hailing distance of the vessels in Quarantine, and hailed them; they have not my permission to do so; that has frequently occurred during this season; I do not know who were in the boat with Ragans at the time I saw him on the 31st of May; I made no effort to stop Ragans on that day; as I understand the law, I have a right to detain him; I did not do so; I sent no word to him about what he had done; I complained of Mr. Ragans for this offence, on the 8th or 9th of June, after a similar offence had been committed; I have spoken to Ragans on this subject within six or eight months; during last Summer, I had frequent conversations with him about visiting vessels in this way; I have not had any one else indicted for doing this thing within this year; I had others indicted last year; I believe they have not been tried; within nine months, I have made no efforts to have them tried.

Redirect—From the first of April to the first of November is the special Quarantine season, by the law of 1856.

Cyrus C. Waller, Deputy Health Officer, testified that, on the 31st of May, a ship called the *Benjamin Adams* was anchored within Quarantine limits, in the outer part, a little below the Health Office; I believe she was within the buoys; I boarded the ship, and she was anchored by my directions.

[Mr. Van Buren objected to any testimony that the vessel was "under quarantine," on the ground that there was no allegation in the indictment that this vessel was "under quarantine," the indictment merely stating that she was "in quarantine," or within those limits. Mr. Hall replied that the words "in quarantine" were substantively synonymous with the term "under quarantine," and that the evidence should be received. Mr. Van Buren answered that there was a very material difference, for a vessel might be "in quarantine"—that is, within the quarantine limits—and yet not "under quarantine." In the latter case, notice is given by a flag. The Recorder said that he would admit the testimony, and if, on examining the question, he should come to the conclusion it was not properly admissible, he would so charge the Jury. The District-Attorney preferred a present ruling from the Court. The Recorder, after a brief examination, decided on receiving the evidence, and Mr. Van Buren took exception.]

Examination of Dr. Waller resumed.—Q.—What did you order in respect to the *Benjamin Adams*? A.—I ordered her to be kept in Quarantine until the following morning, and that as she lay in Quarantine she should keep her colors in the rigging at half-mast, and prevent communication with others; she was in this condition on the 31st of May.

Cross-examined—I believe this vessel was from Liverpool; she arrived on Sunday morning, May 31—at least I boarded her that morning; she had emigrants on board; when emigrant vessels arrive on Sunday, they are not allowed to come up to the City until Monday, for the purpose of having the vessel cleansed, and because the passengers are discharged at Castle Garden on Sunday; this vessel had her clearance about five o'clock on Monday morning; vessels arriving from Liverpool at that season were not quarantined unless there was sickness on board, or the ship was unusually full; I gave the orders to the captain and pilot of the vessel, verbally; there was some sickness on board, I think; they had had a death on board, but I cannot swear there was any sickness at the time; I do not know what the disease was which caused the death; cannot remember the number of days she was out from Liverpool.

David McLyland, a boatman employed by the Health officer, at Quarantine, deposed that on the 31st of May he pointed out the prisoner, Ragans, to Dr. Waller; Ragans was in a boat lying alongside of the *Benjamin Adams*; there were others in the boat; the vessel had her colors in the rigging and her regulations on board; I was in the Doctor's barge; Ragans lives outside of the Quarantine grounds, in Castleton; this was along about noon of the 31st of May.

Cross-examined—The regulations I spoke of on board were the Quarantine regulations; I had been on board in the morning and took them; Ragans has been Doctor's boatman and outside boatman, to my knowledge, for four years; Ragans was in the employment of Dr. Barclay, the former Health Officer.

Wm. Jennings, a man in the employment of the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of boarding vessels at Quarantine, testified that on the 31st of May, he saw Ragans in a small boat, with some strangers, within the Quarantine limits; he rowed to the steamboat *Indiana*, and hailed me to know if a man was ready to go ashore; I had been on board of the *Indiana* some two hours at the time; she was at anchor; I have never heard Ragans say anything previous to this about boarding vessels in Quarantine; I am on speaking terms with the prisoner.

The District-Attorney offered, in evidence, a resolution by the Board of Health, authorizing the Health Officer to tranship passengers and fumigate vessels where the public health requires.

To the introduction of this, the counsel for the defence objected, on the ground that it did not apply to the present case, which was one of a vessel detained at Quarantine, not because of sickness, but because the passengers could not be landed on a Sunday.

The resolution was admitted, and exception taken.

The prosecution having here rested, Mr. Van Buren said they had no evidence to offer on behalf of the defendant, and moved that he be discharged, for there was nothing proved against him beyond the fact that

he was a [illegible], roving about the Quarantine anchorage, which was frequently done.

The Recorder denied the motion, stating it was a question of fact for the Jury to decide.

Mr. Van Buren then addressed the Jury, on behalf of the prisoner, and was followed by District-Attorney Hall, for the prosecution.

The Recorder charged the Jury that the vessel *Benjamin Adams* was in a condition that would subject the defendant to all the penalties (if the evidence showed that he had violated the law) which the act imposes. Also, that under the first count of the indictment, which charged him with invading the quarantine anchorage without permission of the Health Officer, if they found he had so invaded the anchorage, they should find him guilty; and that under the second count they should be satisfied from the evidence that the prisoner had [illegible] with the vessel *Benjamin Adams*.

The Jury retired for an hour, and returned a verdict of guilty, under the first count, for invading the quarantine anchorage contrary to law.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—June 18.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The four seamen, on board the *General Pierce*, convicted of manslaughter in killing the master of the vessel, and one of them of murder, and the others of manslaughter in killing the cook, were brought up for sentence. Mr. Nash, their counsel, moved for a new trial, on the ground that as Smith was the only one who had been convicted of murder, while the others had been acquitted of that charge, and only found guilty of manslaughter, he was entitled to a new trial, on which he could have the benefit of their evidence. The Court, however, did not consider that ground for a new trial, and proceeded to pass sentence on Smith, that on the 13th day of August next, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., he be hung by the neck till he be dead.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—June 18.

Before Judge Betts.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—CASE OF THE MERCHANT.

The case of the schooner *Merchant*, seized as forfeited for being fitted out for the slave-trade, was called again upon the calendar to-day. The claimants were ready, but the prosecution was not ready—their witnesses being absent. Judge Betts said his rules about calendar causes must be enforced as well against the United States as any other party, and the claimants might call on the cause. Mr. Joachimsen, however, moved for an attachment against some of his witnesses, returnable to-morrow morning, and the case was finally laid over till that time, then to to proceed peremptorily.

The case against the steamer *John Birkbeck* took the same direction for the same reason.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, June 19.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 602, 628, 351, 352, 443, 6, 8, 27, 1635, 714, 717, 582, 369, 604, 590, 389, 583, 701, 166, 674, 728, 726, 729, 730, 731, 735, 736, 737, 739, 740.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Wednesday next at 12 M. *Part II.*—Nos. 788½, 939, 971, 977, 966, 1053, 1054, 1104 to 1107, 1109, 1109½, 1110, 1111, 1111½, 821, 163, 477, 917, 1086.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 22, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, June 18, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very quiet at old rates. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $8 12½@$8 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7½c. ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—The demand continues moderate at previous figures. Java, 15½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.; Bahia, 10½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is not so active, yet it is held with much confidence.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	14	14	14½	14¾
Good Middling	14½	14¾	14¾	15½
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
Fair	15	15¼	15½	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is generally more freely offered, and is in rather slack request at lower and irregular prices. Sales, 6,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

- Ordinary State .... $6 00@$6 15
- Straight State .... 6 15@6 30
- Extra State .... 6 15@6 60
- Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake .... 6 15@6 40
- Common to Good Superfine Ohio .... 6 15@6 40
- Fancy Michigan .... 6 30@6 40
- Extra Indiana and Michigan .... 6 60@8 40
- Extra Ohio .... 7 75@9 00
- Fancy Genesee .... 7 10@7 20
- Extra Genesee .... 7 30@10 00
- Extra Missouri .... 8 00@10 50

Canadian is still heavy and cheaper. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$8 for superfine to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern continues in slack request, at declining prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 20@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and needed, at $4 25@$5 50 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and less valuable, with a livelier inquiry for it, from millers and shippers. Sales 25,000 bushels, including ordinary to fair Western Red, at $1 55@$1 65; and choice Southern White, at $1 95 ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal at from $1 28@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Oats continue quite plenty and heavy at 60c.@63c. for Western; 54c.@60c. for State; 59c.@60c. for Canadian; and 58c.@63c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, ℔ bushel. Corn is sparingly sought after, and is less valuable. Sales 16,000 bushels, at 89c. for Mixed in store; 90c. @91c. for Yellow; and 91c.@94c. for White, ℔ bushel.

LEAD—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Is quite plenty, yet it is very sparingly purchased. Porto Rico, 60c.@67½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@58c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. @75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Exhibit no important change.

OILS—The general inquiry is tame, prices of the principal kinds are nominally supported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in slack request at drooping rates. Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at $23 25@$23 30 for Mess; and $19 30@$19 25 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is scarce and quiet at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for, and is firm. The transactions since our last reach about 420 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14½c.@14½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 275 bbls., at $14@$16 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50 @$18 for extra Western do. ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $28@$31 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $23@$28 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand, at 15c.@20c., for new Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good new State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Continues in moderate demand at full rates—$4 @$5 25 for ordinary to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are quiet. Though many holders desire to sell, they are not disposed to reduce their claims to suit buyers; hence the inactivity. The heavy stock here, however, tends to depress the market, and to defeat the efforts of factors to keep up prices.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. Prime, at 11½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There were 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of, at 33c.@33½c., mainly at 33c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Appeared about the same. To Liverpool—Cotton, 3s. ℔ bale; Flour, 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 2½d.@3½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6d.@9d. ℔ tierce; Rosin, 5d.@7d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s 6d.@12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportional quotations.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—INFORMATION WANTED.—MRS. FRANCILLA LEACH, CROUCH, McCALLUM, (she having married three times,) whose maiden name was MAGGUIRE, received an annuity from an entailed estate abroad. Her death occurred seven years ago, since which, the next heir entitled, has not received it. If the agent in New-York, through whom the annuity was paid, or any person possessing the desired information, will communicate it to J. R. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st., he shall be liberally rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET DONOHOE, who emigrated to this country about a year ago or upwards, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Donohoe. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received. Address JAS. O. DONOHOE, at this office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO SILVER-PLATERS.—THE COMMITTEE of the Newark, N. J., Platers' Society would respectfully request the journeymen Platers throughout the Union to appoint one delegate from each shop in every city and town in the United States, to attend A NATIONAL CONVENTION to be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, New-York, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M. Papers favorable please copy.

J. S. WATTS,
J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
H. I. JACOBUS,

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting of the corps will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the Fourth of July, and other business of importance. Let every member be present. By order,
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Col.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF "The Nursery and Child's Hospital," in 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., will take place on MONDAY, the 22d of June, at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their June exhibition on FRIDAY the 19th, at the Athenæum, from 3 to 11 o'clock P. M., when a fine floral display may be expected.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN ON THE evening of the 16th, in the Park, a porte-monnaie containing a certificate of deposit for $300; also, a small amount in money. Whoever will return the same to this office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked. The certificate is of no use to any one but the owner, as payment has been stopped.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY EVENING, IN A MADISON-av. omnibus, a lady's PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a small sum of money. The owner may obtain the same on calling at the law office of COOPER & RICE, No. 25 Pine-st.

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HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 381 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOUGHTS, FEELINGS AND FANCIES.
WILEY AND HALSTED,
No. 351 Broadway, have just published
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30,000 "MAGISTRATES" SOLD!
GREAT ENGRAVING OF POLICE BATTLE!
GREAT ENGRAVING OF BURDELL STATUARY!
GREAT ENGRAVING OF BROOKLYN MURDER!
AND OTHER PICTORIAL EMBELLISHMENTS!
THE BEST CRIMINAL JOURNAL OF THE AGE!
ALL NEWSMEN SELL IT.

BLOW! BLUSTER! BRAG!
Seems to be the mottoes with some stores in this City, but we are content with selling books at lower prices and giving as valuable presents as at any other gift book store. Those wishing to purchase books will please call and judge for themselves. J. S. ANDREWS, No. 140 Nassau-st., near the City Hall, New-York.

FERNANDO IN SING SING.
The PICAYUNE of this morning contains a letter from FERNANDO WOOD to his friend CLANCY, dated Sing Sing, July 4, 1857. For sale by all newsmen.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 20th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BOOKS.—GODFREY'S NARRATIVE OF the last Grinnell Arctic Expedition. Livingston's 17 Years in Africa. For sale at the Gift bookstore, No. 140 Nassau-st. J. S. ANDREWS.

DRY GOODS.

25 TO 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have still a large assortment of
DRY GOODS
AND EMBROIDERIES,
all marked down much below cost, to clear out before rebuilding.
SILKS,
BAREGES,
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
SHAWLS,
TRAVELING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st.
4 doors from Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each,
New in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 16,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS
and traveling dresses.
Black and white Chine D'Eté,
at 25 cents per yard.
Ten cases for sale at retail.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses,
At 37½ cents per yard.
Three more cases for sale this week, at retail,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES.
5,000 yards black and white check,
at 18 cents per yard,
on sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES.
Depôt at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau.

Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found.

Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a byword. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York.

Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.

They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO.,
No. 223 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—[illegible] rockets, double-headed, [illegible] and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by NADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER!
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers.
Beware of counterfeits.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE'S
FAREWELL CONCERTS.
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will give her LAST CONCERT BUT ONE in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe on the 24th inst., at Niblo's Saloon on
FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, 1857.
Madame DE LA GRANGE will be assisted by the following eminent Artists:
MLLE. HENRIETTA SIMON, Soprano.
HERR HOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
MR. E. GUYON, Pianist; Pupil of Thalberg.
Admission .... ONE DOLLAR.
The sale of Tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, where seats may be secured (without extra charge).
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIRD NIGHT OF TOM TAYLOR'S
intensely interesting drama, in three acts, of
PLOT AND PASSION.
The success achieved by this piece on its original production, was so great that it was played through
AN ENTIRE SEASON,
at Wigan's Olympic theatre, London, to
NIGHTLY CROWDED HOUSES.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, 1857,
PLOT AND PASSION.
Madame de Fontanges .... Miss Laura Keene
Fouché, Minister of Police .... Mr. Burnett
Mons. Desmarets .... Mr. C. Wheatleigh
To conclude with the successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, &c.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Benefit of
MR. WM. J. FLORENCE,
on which occasion
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE
will appear in
THREE OF THEIR POPULAR PIECES.
FRIDAY—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Brien .... Mr. Wm. J. Florence
THRICE MARRIED.
Vivian Ripple .... Mr. Wm. J. Florence
Carlotta .... Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
Sustaining four characters, singing two songs, and three dances.
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Tim Louse .... Mr. Wm. J. Florence
Annie Spruce .... Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
And four other characters, singing the famous Dutch organ song.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets .... 50 cents—Children .... Half price
FRIDAY EVENING, June 19,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF JEROME'S NEW PIECE,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
and received with shouts of laughter and applause.
Antoine in his great character of .... Bianco
New scenery, tricks, costumes, properties, &c., &c.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
New Grand divertissement or
JULIEN'S PRIMA DONNA WALTZ.
Characters by the Wonderful Ravels and L. Espinosa.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The Management has the pleasure to announce that
MISS ELIZA LOGAN
will make her second appearance in New York
THIS EVENING, the 19th of June,
in the character of
EVADNE,
in Sheil's great play of that name, supported by Messrs Thayer, Canoll, Phillips, Eytinge, Miss Thompson, &c., &c. The favorite farce of A KISS IN THE DARK will also be performed.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 19.
The entertainments will commence with the popular local drama of the
NEW-YORK FIREMEN.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
After which the Drama of the
IDIOT WITNESS, and NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGE ILLUSTRATED.
This exhibition will open on the first week of July in Boston, showing a life-like illustration and vividly portraying the
SUBLIME AND AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE POLAR REGIONS,
prepared from sketches furnished by the late Dr. KANE and officers attached to the expeditions under his command.
MR. WILLIAM MORTON,
the discoverer of the open Polar Sea, and interested in this Panorama, will deliver the lecture. Among the most interesting relics will be shown the boat *Faith*, Dr. KANE's Rifle, presents from Lady FRANKLIN, Esquimaux Dresses, and the only surviving Esquimaux Dog, "Etah."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
No. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, June 15, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of
ALADDIN.
After which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, a Complimentary Testimonial to Miss C. RIFFERT.
On SATURDAY, June 20, a Grand Afternoon Performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening Concert at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer Season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Another new feature. The entire first floor of the Museum has been thrown into a magnificent cosmoramic *saloon, architecturally embellished and frescoed in the* first style of art, by that distinguished artist, M. D'Orsay, positively the last time but one of FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS, presented THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, a Dance, and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

WILL CLOSE.—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., will close for the season, on Saturday, June 20.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

THE LADIES OF THE NORFOLK-ST. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Houston sts., will give a Strawberry Festival THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

A REGATTA WILL BE GIVEN BY MOSES MAGRATH, on MONDAY, June 22, at the foot of 36th-st., East River, open for all sail boats 20 feet long and under, the 1st prize in first class to be $50; 2d, a splendid silver cup; the 1st prize on second class, $25; 2d, to save entrance fee. Entrance fee for first class, $5; second class, $3. The race to be sailed in Kipp's Bay, between Blackwell's Island and 16th-st. buoy. All boats to contend for the different prizes to be entered one day before the race comes off.
MOSES MAGRATH, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT NAUTILUS, as she lies off the Almshouse, Jersey City; is about six tons, coppered and copper fastened; built August last, has very large cabin, &c. Any gentleman wishing to purchase a very roomy, fast boat, should see above before going elsewhere. WILLIAM YOUNG, Cunard Dock, will show the above.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

THE EXCURSION OF THE WILLET-ST. Sabbath Schools which was postponed in consequence of the weather on the 17th inst., will take place on FRIDAY, the 19th, if the weather should be favorable. The boat will leave the foot of Broome-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 129 Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

MATRIMONIAL.
PAULINE L'ESTRAGE will upon the receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, return to any person a true picture of their past, present and future life from a specimen of their handwriting; give a picture of future wife or husband, advice in lawsuits, love affairs, journeys, &c. Address, postpaid, PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, [illegible]

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Directors has received the sad intelligence of the death of AQUILA G. STOUT, the President of this Company, who departed this life at his residence in this City, after a short illness; therefore

Resolved, That this Board have heard with deep regret of the unexpected death of their President, Mr. STOUT, who for many years has acted with them in the care and management of this Company.

Resolved, That we [illegible] a grateful recollection of the kindness and courtesy which have marked our intercourse with Mr. STOUT, since he has been the President of this Company.

Resolved, That we remember and duly appreciate the nobility of his character, the clearness of mind, and prompt and active habits of business that distinguished him; that we are indebted to his zeal, intelligence and industry in resuscitating the Company after the disastrous fire of 1845, in securing public confidence in its character and resources, and promoting, during his administration of its affairs, its respectability, prosperity and success.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our departed friend, and sincerely condole with them on the loss of an affectionate husband and father, whom it has pleased Heaven to remove from their circle.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

At the same meeting, JAMES N. COBB, Esq., was elected President of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl; is a good, plain and plain pastry cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, neat and obliging, and produces the highest references; also, for a nice, genteel and intelligent girl, 16 years of age, as child's nurse, or for light work; wages moderate; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—A LADY, WELL EDUCATED, AND who has traveled much, wishes a situation as companion to a lady; would assist in domestic duties, or would take the entire charge of grown children, were their mother unable to see to them herself, having filled a similar situation for several years. Best of references given. Address, by letter, K. E. D., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN of undoubted City references, as nurse and seamstress; being accustomed to traveling with families to different parts, would like to take a place as lady's maid with a family going to the country or the continent; is accustomed to children, and can take entire charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework, or to do chamberwork and the fine washing and sewing of a small private family; has the best of City reference for 5 to 6 years; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 9½ Frankfort-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing. Can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 345 West 26th-st., near the 9th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a first-class cook, and one to do housework; also, by two nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THREE EXCELLENT girls, as cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress. Apply at their present employer's, No. 89 East 16th-st., who will give them the best recommendation.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at her present place, No. 12 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman, or as chambermaid; plain sewing. Good City references. Call at No. 142 West 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse or lady's maid; is capable of filling either situation. Best of reference. Apply at No. 126 West 19th-st.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED STEWARDESS FOR a steamer, 2 colored porters for a wholesale store, 2 bar-keepers, 1 clerk for a shipping office, a clerk for a steamer. Apply to GILLEN & CO., 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CASHIER IN A RESTAURANT. None need apply without they are perfectly acquainted with the business. Address Z. K., box 2,859.

WANTED—PROTESTANT SERVANTS, AT NO. 149 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF MUSIC AND German and French languages, and one who has much experience and the best references, would like to take one or two more pupils. Address MENDELSSOHN, *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS—WANTED IN A PRIVATE family in the country, to teach English, French, music and drawing. Address PUTNAM, at the office of the *Times*.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room to let, with board, to a lady and gentleman; first-class, with all the modern improvements; pleasantly situated near 4th av. Address E. C. R., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house is first-class, and has just been renewed for the present occupant. The situation unsurpassed for a Summer residence.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN, NEAR FULTON FERRY.—A pleasant front room on second floor, with large pantries comfortably furnished, in a house de*lightly situated within five minutes walk of Fulton Ferry.* Address M. M., office of this paper.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—In a pleasant, healthy location on the waterside, where one large or two small families can be accommodated, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and fifteen of the Railroad Depôt. Inquire for Miss E. A. DEVEREUX, Clinton-av., Flushing.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board, by applying at No. 330 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 166 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, with a pleasant well-furnished room, supplied with gas and water, not above 26th-st., and within two blocks of Broadway; undoubted references as to respectability will be required and given. Address, stating full particulars and terms, E. D., Box No. 3,402 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 37 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

HOTELS.

COMPTON HOUSE.
This new and elegant hotel, just completed, on the corner 3d-av. and 24th-st., will be opened for the reception of the public on MONDAY, June 22. It is large and commodious in its arrangements, containing 80 well-ventilated apartments, the whole being perfectly adapted for the requirements of comfort and convenience.

For such patrons as desire to avail themselves of the American plan, a *table d'hote* will be served at regular hours; but in connection with the house is a well regulated restaurant where those who prefer the European plan can be served with all the delicacies of the season, prepared for the table by experienced professional cooks. The long connection of the proprietor with the business, and the popularity of the Mercantile Dining-rooms on Fulton and afterwards on Chambers-street, are the best evidence of his means as a caterer to the public taste.
ORLANDO FISH, Proprietor.

THE UNION HOTEL, BROOKLYN—(LATE Charles Cox, of the Original Shades, New-York.)—The business of the above house will be conducted from this date by Mrs. CHARLES COX, hoping to deserve a continuance of business favors, and soliciting the patronage of friends and the community. The undersigned will endeavor to please all.

A choice assortment of ales, wines and cigars, as usual; chops, steaks, relishes, cold cuts, &c. Lodgings by the day, week or month. Excellent billiard tables, and accommodations for supper or dinner parties.
W. C. RISING, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col. AARON MAX. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 6th-story.

THE LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE.—This house, (the universal favorite of visitors at this delightful resort, and of the traveling public, has already opened for the season. Its picturesque grounds have been enlarged and beautifully improved, and every effort made by the proprietor for the increase of that patronage which the location demands, and which he hopes his improvements and numerous friends will continue to insure.
JOHN F. SHERRILL.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time.
D. A. CROWELL,
CHAS. STRINGER.

HAVEMEYER & MOLLER'S
PATENT CUT LOAF SUGAR.
A superior quality of Loaf Sugar cut by a Patented machine into square pieces of convenient size FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE, and free from the fine sugar found mixed with the ordinary crushed; put up in bbls. of about 170 lbs., and half-bbls. of 80 lbs. For sale by the principal wholesale and retail grocers in all parts of the City and country, or with the several other varieties of refined sugar, at our office, No. 29 Wall-st.
HAVEMEYER & MOLLER.

LETTERS FOR ENGLAND, FRANCE, Germany, &c., to be mailed per steamship VANDERBILT, will be received, each prepaid 25 cents per half ounce, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of Saturday June 20, at the office No. 5 Bowling-green.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 100 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $16,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A HOTEL AND SUMMER RETREAT.—The finest place on this island. It embraces about 35 lots of ground of a beautiful grade, and commodious house and out-buildings, and is filled with noble forest trees of rare size. Lying on the confines of the City, and yet combining all the delights of a country residence, it presents great attractions for immediate use, and the assurance of future value of the highest character. For a public institution, boarding-school, or any object combining rural beauty, great healthiness, with City comforts, it is unrivaled in New-York. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and storehouse thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Chiff-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 143 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutger sts.; house is three stories with high basement, size 25x40 feet, built in the best manner two years ago, with all the modern improvements; baths, gas, hot and cold water, range, water closets, wash-stands, chandeliers, &c., complete in every respect, and will be sold at a moderate price. Possession given immediately if desired. Terms very easy. Inquire of D. BUHLER, No. 450 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBSTANTIAL brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD place in the country, two small first-class four-story brown-stone houses, high basements and under-cellars, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to or address JAMES M. STARK, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone-front house No. 112 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Apply to JAMES P. CUMMING, No. 61 Broadway, or No. 364 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE WATER POWER on Bronx River with ten or more acres of land, at Depôt of Harlem Railroad, at Scarsdale, Westchester Co. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 83 Front-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BUILDING, with store on first story, No. 444 4th-av., on the west side, between 31st and 32d sts., near the railroad depôt; also, No. 446, adjoining, lately occupied as a hotel. Apply to N. LAWRENCE, No. 45 East 20th-st., before 9 o'clock, at 4 o'clock, and in the evening, or at No. 81 Nassau-st., third story, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 373 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 20 by 30 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE (ENGLISH basement) No. 178 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; house 24½x44 feet, lot 100 feet deep; rent $600 per annum. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 176 9th-av.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 16 Lamartine-place, opposite Lamartine Park, 29th-st. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or to H. F. SEWALL, No. 78 South-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND WELL LIGHTED rooms, suitable for any trade, with Steam power, if wanted, in building No. 67 Crosby-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORK-shop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 32 East 19th-st. Price moderate.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 58 CORTLANDT-st. Apply on the premises.

MODEL COTTAGES.—SMALL, GENTEEL families can now enjoy quiet, and be free from all nuisances, by hiring one of the above in 54th-st., near Broadway and 8th-av. Rent $250 per annum. Inquire No. 881 Broadway, or on the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Fulton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—OF A MODERATE size, with every convenience and in a pleasant part of the City. To let for the Summer or longer if desired. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A small house in a genteel neighborhood, convenient to the Ferry. Address Box 568, Post-Office, stating rent, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE SHORE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscriber would call the attention of manufacturers and others, who may be in pursuit of a convenient water-front for business purposes, to a portion of his property lying on Flushing Creek, which he offers for sale or to lease. Said property is always accessible for vessels drawing from 8 to 10 feet of water, and its location is in a safe and convenient harbor, within one hour's sail from New-York.

For manufacturing and many other business purposes, this property will be found to possess many advantages over other places. The communication to this place is frequent, per steamboat and railroad, and at a low fare.
FLUSHING, June 16, 1857. ISAAC PECK.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS DElightful country seat is situated on the Connecticut River, 5 hours' ride from New-York or Boston. The house is entirely new, 2½ stories high, built of stone, with verandahs and balconies, and finished in modern style with frescos, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, &c., &c., barn and out-houses also of stone. The grounds contain 6½ acres, more or less as desired, embracing a magnificent grove, and situated on an eminence commanding a prospect for beauty and extent unsurpassed by any in the country. Address Box No. 53, Portland Conn.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 13 miles from the city, on the Albany Post road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, and one mile from Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely protected on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 5 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and good society. Inquire at No. 6 Jauncey Court or J. ODELL, near the premises—would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—About twelve acres, situated on the ridge above the Croton Aqueduct, being a splendid site for a country seat, and possessing an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country and villages; also, an extensive view of Piermont, Rockland County, Catskill Mountains, &c., &c. For sale on liberal terms. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, or CARNEY L'AMOUREUX, Tarrytown; JOHN WARRIN, No. 48 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye Neck, 28 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are 3½ acres of ground, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 40, a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A large house, fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, about three acres of high land, choice fruit, and garden planted, large barn and gardener's house, situated on Broadway, Astoria, L. I. Apply to J. H. WHITNEY, Astoria.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with all the modern improvements, at Clifton, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing; will be sold at a low price, and on advantageous terms, as the owner designs leaving the country. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence on the corner of Bowne-av. and Barclay-st, Flushing, L. I., is now offered at private sale, upon reasonable terms. Apply to the Real Estate Office, opposite the depôt, at Flushing, or to C. FOWLER, No. 308 Fourth-st., Williamsburg. Possession given immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The above property consists of 30 acres of land, with a modern built cottage and out-buildings, good water, and location very healthy. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 3 Lafayette-place.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE—TWO LARGE cottages, with gardens, and one or more acres of land, within a few minutes' walk of Harlem Railroad depôt, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 83 Front-st.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A PLEASANT country residence situated in the town of Fairfield, Conn. Within five minutes walk of the New York and New Haven depot. Terms moderate. House partly furnished. Apply to ISAAC JENNINGS, No. 249 Pearl-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 35 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, [illegible] acres of meadow, [illegible] south sides of the house. Also, about 5 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 45 OR 50 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a mile and a half of the village of Woodbridge and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depot at Rahway, 20 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two-story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 141 Wall-st., or on the premises.
JOHN R. EDGAR.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY, [illegible] acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 5 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 250 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms, and is offered in separate portions if required. The timber lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 260 Front-st., or W. HAWKINS, No. 204 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 71 ACRES OF LAND, in a high state of cultivation, situated in Middlesex County, New-Jersey, adjoining the Raritan River, 4 miles from New-Brunswick, and 2 from Bound Brook, two hours ride by railroad from New-York. The improvements consist of a large dwelling house, smoke-house, barn, wagon and cow-house, with all other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Also, the growing crops. Apply in rear of No. 102 Church-st., New-York, or on the premises, to HENRY TEN BROOK.

FINE FARM AT SMITHTOWN HARBOR, L. I.—140 acres, half under tillage, the balance in thrifty groves, with handsome cottage, containing 13 rooms; surrounded by trees and ornamental shrubs, and abundance of fruit, in great variety, and several thousand locust trees. The house and outbuildings are in thorough repair. The fishing and shooting excellent. Stock and farming implements also for sale.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 283 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED NEAR Washington Lake, New Windsor, Orange Co., 5 miles from Newburg, containing about 100 acres with good buildings, with the stock; grain on the ground, farming utensils, &c. Price for the whole $12,000, or for the farm $10,000. Possession given immediately. Inquire of M. KANE, No. 197 West 19th-st., or M. NICHOLS on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 81 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 37 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. R. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—2,000 ACRES OF selected prairie land in Indiana, 2,000 acres in one parcel. For particulars, apply to J. ADAMS, No. 53 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. R. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. R. N.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 326, 328 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York.
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE, by order of the Assignee, a 6½ octave rosewood piano, of superior tone and finish, round corners, &c., but little used, equal to new, and fully warranted. Price $250; manufacturer's price was $375. Can be seen at No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 18. M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, little used and warranted superior in tone, touch and workmanship, will be sold exceedingly cheap as the owner leaves for the West. Please apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West-Broadway, near Canal-st.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $60, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than [illegible], at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Esq., Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

COUNTRY BOARD AND TUITION FOR CHILDREN.—Furniture dealers or families having good furniture to dispose of, suitable for a parlor and bedrooms, or a good piano, and are willing to receive in pay board and tuition for children in a healthy location, convenient to the City, may address BOARDING SCHOOL, Middletown Point, N. J. Reference given.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership hitherto carried on under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by its limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm. P. STRACHAN,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1857. W. D. SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1857.
MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 2 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.
2 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.
6 BOILERS, 36 in. dia. x 24 ft. long, second-hand.
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation, and no pay unless satisfactory. Second-hand Engines, both new and second-hand. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway, N.Y.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING vision, suitable for the old and young [illegible], [illegible] Optician to the New-York Eye Infirmary, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 3 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamer, Panama Line. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Parties in the interior ready for mailing, if copies are wanted, will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arguments of counsel before the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the new Police Law, were brought to a close yesterday, by Judge Emmet, who addressed the Court for the plaintiff, Fernando Wood, &c. Mr. Evarts, in opening, said, in his judgment the great need, in the existing state of affairs, of a prompt decision on the question involved, in consequence of which it is expected that in the course of the next week the decision will be rendered.

The Stocks were nearly quiet yesterday, except which the last selling of the City Hall Park, nor were there any sales reported about Mayor Wood was not before the Board, the day, of which very [illegible] having resulted in his discharge by Judge Russell. Before he was set at liberty, it was a case that saved his House—a [illegible] was found which was [illegible] forthwith at the Mayor's Office. Afterwards the hearing was adjourned for one hour, during which the Mayor had an interview with the Governor. During the day, of which very [illegible] were reported. Of the multitudinous [illegible] in Court against the Mayor [illegible] the condition of the wounded, of which [illegible] likely to discover the disposition of the [illegible] of other matters which everybody talked about yesterday, though at their homes and at their work, and not as on Wednesday in the public streets only, we give a full account this morning.

The Steamer's mails, from Boston, reached this City yesterday morning. Among the extracts, which we publish elsewhere, from our foreign exchanges, will be found an interesting account of the progress of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. Nearly 300 miles of the cable were completed on the Isle of Tom, and the operation of transferring the cable to the hold of the Agamemnon, was then about to be commenced. The London Times contradicts the reports that the Niagara was unfitted to receive half of the cable manufactured at Birkenhead. On the morning of the 5th inst., the Niagara left the Thames for Portsmouth Dockyard, where she will be arranged for the reception of the Liverpool portion of the wire.

The London Post, organ of Lord Palmerston, has a rather significant article on Central American affairs in which it doubts "whether the Clayton-Bulwer Convention can be reckoned among political things any more than the recently copulated Dallas-Clarendon Treaty." On more than one occasion the articles in the Post have foreshadowed the policy of the British Government with reference to Central American affairs, and this one, in particular, merits attention.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, in a letter dated the 29th ult., states that the hopes of an amicable and speedy adjustment of the quarrel between Spain and Mexico, which were founded on the arrival at Madrid of Señor Lerdo, the Mexican Negotiator, have not as yet advanced much towards a realization, and, upon the whole, the state of the affair cannot be considered satisfactory.

A letter from our correspondent on board the U. S. Steamer San Jacinto, now at Hong-Kong, gives some interesting and important information concerning the progress of hostilities in the Celestial empire. Our correspondent's account is the more valuable as it gives an American view of the Chinese troubles, while, with the exception of those letters published in this journal, all other accounts are usually received through British sources, and are, naturally enough, biased in favor of British interests.

Our Albany correspondence reveals a curious condition of affairs in our State Treasury Department. The last Legislature made appropriations amounting in the aggregate to over $8,100,000, and the whole amount which the Comptroller can command is less than $1,600,000. And of this amount the greater part is not yet paid in by the County Treasurers, there being due from the County of New-York alone the sum of $500,000. The time within which the law requires returns to be made by the County Treasurers having expired, the Comptroller has directed the Attorney-General to bring suits against the delinquents. Meanwhile the State may be considered in a state of bankruptcy.

Advices have been received from Topeka, Kansas, to the 12th instant. The Free-State Legislature succeeded in obtaining a quorum on the 11th, when Governor Robinson sent in his message. The Legislature have resolved to complete the State organization, and will enact laws and make provisions in view of future State elections. Our dispatches are contradictory as to the whereabouts of Governor Walker. Our correspondent says he is at Lecompton, making preparations to canvass the Territory, and another says he is at Topeka, where he has spoken twice, and is trying to defeat the action of the Free-State men. The first is undoubtedly nearest the truth.

The village of Corning, in this State, is suffering from the effects of a terrible freshet. The principal bridges have been torn away, a number of houses have been swept off, nearly all the cellars have been flooded, and communication between the upper and lower parts of the village has been entirely cut off. The destruction of property is very great, and the running of trains on the Erie Railroad has been temporarily suspended. At last accounts, however, the water had in a measure subsided, and the danger was considered past.

The deficit in the Ohio State Treasury is not far from $500,000. A report is now current at Cincinnati that, in consequence of the defalcation the July interest cannot be paid. The State officers are trying to make a loan, but their power to do so is doubted. The Legislature will be called together to consider the difficulty.

An emigrant train has been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians, about 30 miles West of Fort Riley, and entirely destroyed. Six persons were killed and four wounded.

Theodore Marinus Van Limburg was on Wednesday introduced to the President, and presented his credentials as Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The usual formal speeches were made on the occasion.

The Mansion House and two adjoining buildings at Cape Island, N. J., were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. No damage was done to the other hotels.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution was adopted, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to conduct the defence of all suits brought against members of the Board of Aldermen as Councilmen, brought in consequence of any action taken in the appointment of Charles Devlin, Street Commissioner. They also resolved to sustain the Mayor by all legal means, and to manfully wait the sentiment shall have died away.

The Councilmen failed to get a quorum yesterday.

The National Guard left Boston last evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Stonington train, where they were to embark on board the Commodore C. Vanderbilt for New-York.

The Anti-Wood, state Reform, Convention of the City Democracy met, last evening, in the City Hall, Elijah F. Purdy, presiding, and examined into the result of the Ward organizations, adopted on Wednesday night. From the Third, Seventh and Ninth Wards reports were made that the organizations in those Wards were not complete, and a further extension of time asked for. The Sixteenth Ward returns were sent back, and Mr. Thomas Dunlap was appointed umpire to settle the differences in that Ward. From the Twenty-second the ticket headed Alexander Ward was received. The Convention then adjourned till Thursday.

The testimony in the matter of the "Burdell estate" before the Surrogate was closed yesterday. Evidence was introduced by counsel on both sides to impeach the testimony of several witnesses who had been examined during the present trial. A step-son of Mrs. Crane and also a nephew of her husband were called to impeach her character for truth and veracity. A motion is pending before the Surrogate for a commission to take the testimony of William C. Hyde of California, which he takes time to consider. If the commission be refused, the counsel will then make their final arguments in the case at such time as shall be hereafter agreed upon by themselves and the Surrogate.

Dominick Ragans, a boatman, was yesterday tried and convicted, in the Court of General Sessions, for a violation of the Quarantine Laws, in landing passengers to a vessel within the Quarantine anchorage contrary to the orders of the Health Officer. He will be sentenced to-day by the Recorder.

General Walker attended Wallack's Theatre last evening, made a neat speech, was escorted to the Lafarge House by a band of music and a crowd, where he again spoke from the balcony. He honored the Times with a left-handed compliment, and was followed by General Wheat and others—the band meantime playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Root Hog or Die," &c.

The fourth anniversary of the Mariners' Family Asylum, on Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing, was held yesterday, with very interesting ceremonies, in presence of a very large attendance of visitors. The Asylum has thirty-five inmates at present, and its finances are in good condition.

At 7 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the smoke-house rear of the four-story brick building No. 861 West-street. The flames extended to and destroyed the front building. The loss on the stock amounts to $12,000. It was owned by Mr. Geo. C. Rand, a member of the National Guard, who is now in Boston. Insurance not known. The building was owned by Wm. B. Astor. Loss $5,000. No insurance.

The alarm for the Eighth District at 6¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the breaking out of a fire among some cases of glass bottles on the third floor of the building No. 144 Liberty-street.

The Recent Crimes of Fernando Wood and their Penalties.

Ten warrants were yesterday issued against Mr. Fernando Wood, in suits which have been brought against him by different policemen, who were wounded in the performance of their duty in endeavoring to arrest him, on the 16th instant. Four of these warrants were issued by Judge Mitchell, presiding Judge of the Superior Court, three by Judge Duer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and three by Associate Justice Brady, of the Common Pleas. Mr. Wood was held to bail, on each of the ten charges preferred against him, in the sum of five thousand dollars—in fifty thousand dollars altogether. They will all be tried at the proper time, and the respective Juries who shall be called upon to decide the question of damages, may mulct him in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the benefit of each separate individual who was injured at his instigation. Besides these ten warrants, an order was also issued, yesterday, by Judge Hoffman, of the Superior Court, requiring Wood to show cause, on Tuesday next, why he should not be punished for criminal contempt, in resisting process of the Court. The penalty for the contempt may be thirty days imprisonment, together with a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, and it is also indictable as a misdemeanor, which is punishable with one year's imprisonment, and another fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.

On the civil warrant of arrest, at the suit of Mr. D. D. Conover, for riotous assault, during which he was injured, Mr. Wood was held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the damages which a Jury can find against him are ten thousand dollars. Under the criminal warrant for the same riotous assault, the Mayor is liable to heavy fine and to imprisonment. It will be recollected that Mr. Wood resisted the execution of both of these last warrants, and that, consequently, two more warrants were issued by the Recorder, which led to the final recognition by the rebellious Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police which he had so long affected to despise. This tardy recognition, which was mainly due to the firmness and energy of Major-General Sandford, prevented the Mayor from plunging into a short but desperate career of still more reckless crimes, the consequences of which it is fearful to contemplate. As it is, the offences for which he has already been either arrested or prosecuted form but a small portion of those for which it is to be hoped that he will be brought to punishment, under the action of the laws and of our Grand Juries.

Section 81, of the late act to establish a Metropolitan Police, provides as follows:

"From and after the first meeting of the Board of Police, under the provisions of this act, *it shall possess all the power and authority heretofore conferred by law upon the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, or upon the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of said City as Police Commissioners,* " " and from and after the said first meeting of the Board of Police of the 'Metropolitan Police District,' *the duty and authority and power of each and all of the aforementioned officers in relation to Police Government, appointment and discipline,* SHALL WHOLLY CEASE."

This is THE LAW. Whatever the private views, or interests, or tastes of Mr. Wood might be in the matter, it was his bounden duty to set the example of acquiescence in it, until the question of its constitutionality should have been decided on by the properly constituted authorities. He has rendered himself liable by disobeying it: 1. To punishment for misdemeanor *for every single separate instance* in which he has exercised duty in defiance of the provisions of the Act. 2. To prosecution in indictment and damages for every trespass, and for each assault or battery committed by any member of the Municipal Police, all of whom received authority for their actions from him. 3. To all the penalties which the law awards for inciting to riot, by instructing officers to resist Conover by concerted action. To the death penalty, for murder, in your *Crofort, which is most probable, shall not* [illegible] his wounds. The New-York statute makes no distinction between a principal in the first and second degree, in cases of murder, or of accessories before the fact. "Every person," says the law, "who shall be a principal in the second degree to the commission of any felony, or who shall be an accessory to any felony before the fact, shall, upon conviction, be punished in the manner herein prescribed with respect to principals in the first degree." The third subdivision of the fifth section of the act, in the revised statutes, concerning crimes and punishments, under the title of "Crimes punishable with death," moreover declares that "killing shall be murder when perpetrated, *without* any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony." That the assaults with murderous weapons, and with intent to kill, instigated by Mayor Wood, on Wednesday last, were felonious, few in the community will question. Should the unfortunate Conover die from the stabs which he received, it may be taken for granted that the Grand Jury will take immediate action against those who caused his death, and the sad spectacle may be witnessed of the Chief Magistrate of this great City being put upon his trial for murder.

For the "Metropolitan" Policemen, in their assaults upon the "Municipals," were undoubtedly acting as the "*posse comitatus*" of the Coroner, in which capacity the most unreasonable supporters of our would-be Napoleon will be forced to recognize a quality of legality beyond cavil or denial.

Such are the melancholy results of the insane attempt of a disaffected executive officer to erect himself into a supreme judicial and legislative authority! Every private individual has an undoubted right to appeal from State legislation to the Constitution, in accordance with which the laws must be framed. But resistance to law, on the part of those whose duty it is to enforce it, is simply monstrous, and can only result in the riotous triumph of anarchy or the forcible victory of the law, whose reign, in a Republic, should be as peaceable as it is beneficent. An officer, reluctant to enforce the execution of a superior law, has no other choice than to yield unwilling obedience, or to resign his place. Disobedience and, above all, conspiracy to prevent the execution of an obnoxious statute, is equivalent to rebellion.

The Judicial Ally of the Mayor.

Every step which has been taken in the progress of the conflict between Mr. Wood and the constituted authorities of New-York, has given fresh confirmation to the growing popular conviction that the Mayor of the Metropolis has, for some time, been engaged in organizing a formal conspiracy against the public order of the community.

It is impossible for any candid person to read the report of the proceedings had before the City Judge Russell in relation to the Mayor's application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, without being satisfied that Judge Russell has made himself a party to such a conspiracy. The previous conduct of this functionary, in regard to the new Police, had afforded *prima facie* evidence of his absolute disregard of his duties and his responsibilities as a judicial officer. He continued to act as a "Commissioner" in concert with Mayor Wood, and to uphold the claims of Mr. Matsell as "Chief" of Police after the first meeting of the duly appointed Metropolitan Board, and thus clearly brought himself within the scope of the Statute providing for the punishment of all conspirators guilty of "obstructing justice or the due administration of law." (2 Rev. Stat., 4 edit., 874, sec. 8, sub. 6.) For it is not to be asserted for an instant that the act appointing the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners was not to be regarded by Judge Russell as a law binding upon himself until such time as it should have been decided by the competent Court to be unconstitutional; and this act provides that, "from and after the first meeting of the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District, the duty and authority of all and each the aforementioned officers, (the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of New-York City,) in relation to police government, appointment and discipline, shall wholly cease and vest in the said Board of Police constituted by this act, except that the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York shall be, with the Commissioners, members *ex-officio* of the Board of Police."

The authority of the Metropolitan Board having now been acknowledged by the Mayor, upon the effective persuasion of Major-Gen. Sandford, it remains to be seen in what way Judge Russell shall be held to account for his conspiracy with Mr. Wood to defeat the execution of a law of the State. Meanwhile a new light is thrown upon the Judge's past behaviour by his extraordinary conduct in the matter of the *habeas corpus*. He began by issuing a writ vicious in form—such a writ in fact as no Judge properly alive to the minute responsibilities of his office (and no Judge who trifles with the terms of so important a writ can be trusted with the substance of justice) could possibly have issued.

In the next place he adjourned the hearing upon the writ, originally made returnable to his office in Chambers-street, from that office to the Mayor's office—*without presence of the body of the defendant*—whereas, without having jurisdiction over the body, he could not legally change the writ once granted.

The District-Attorney appeared at the Mayor's office (into which he only obtained entrance after undergoing personal violence and insolence at the hands of the Mayor's officers) and there protested against the hearing of the writ in the private office of the defendant and in the presence of his disorderly personal retainers. Thereupon Judge Russell finally agreed to adjourn the proceedings to the Court of General Sessions, the District-Attorney waiving the production of the defendant's body.

The hearing came off yesterday, and resulted in the discharge of the Judge's accomplice. The consistency observable throughout the illegal course of Judge Russell's actions did not however, obtain between his observations made in the progress of the argument and the grounds taken by him in his final decision.

Indeed the direct reverse was so conspicuously the case as to justify and even to provoke an inference that the Judge's written arguments, like his public activity, must have emanated from a "power behind the Bench." For instance, the Judge said, in the course of his argument, that he "would not regard the affidavit"—the "affidavit was not before him"—and yet his first ground of discharge is "that the affidavit is insufficient to hold."

Moreover, Judge Russell, not meeting the argument of the District-Attorney against the jurisdiction, imagined a point never raised by the District-Attorney, which he combatted, to the effect that a writ of *habeas corpus* could not be issued between the issuing of a warrant, and the return of the defendant to the magistrate who issues it.

In short Judge Russell wasted a great many words in attempting to establish two points which we strongly suspect will not be accepted as good law by the courts or the people of the City or the State.

The first of these points concerns the virtue of official station, and goes to the length of asserting for the Mayor of New-York the same exemption from wrong that inheres in the King of Great Britain. The second affects the private rights of every citizen, and the value of all our courts of justice, and tends to decide that if Justice A. issues a warrant for the arrest of Mr. B., Mr. B., preferring that his case should come before his personal friend, Justice C., may have a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out, returnable to Justice C., who thereupon coolly says to the prosecutor of B., "I will discharge Mr. B. *unless you elect to continue the case before me.*"

How Commissioner Devlin got his Office.

The nomination of Mr. Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner by Mayor Wood, the prompt action of the Board of Aldermen in confirming his nomination, notwithstanding that they had strenuously opposed him at first, and the extraordinary steps taken by them to induct him into office, have naturally excited a very lively curiosity on the part of the public to learn the secret of such remarkable proceedings. We believe that we can unfold a clue to the mystery, at least of the agreement of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, though the mystery of the nomination by the Mayor of a man like Mr. Devlin to an office of such importance as that of Street Commissioner, may be surmised, but cannot now be positively stated. It is well known that he was not the candidate of the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, who had vainly endeavored to urge upon the Mayor the nomination of another person. But, the necessities of the case were urgent, and the Mayor was determined that not only his own man should be Street Commissioner, but that he should have his own way in naming a successor to Captain Wilse, who has been translated to the Custom House to be the successor of Assistant Surveyor Ryneders, as Inspector of Ships. The difficulty was at last settled in caucus. Mr. Duffy, the brother-in-law of Alderman Wilson, was made Inspector of Ships, and Mr. Devlin was accepted by the Aldermen for Street Commissioner on the condition that the immense patronage of the office should be divided among the Aldermen by lot. All the best offices in the gift of the Commissioner were made up in parcels and numbered, and the prizes put into a hat, each Alderman being entitled to the number he might draw. No. 1, the highest prize, was drawn by Alderman Harms, of the Third Ward. This office is the Collector of Assessments—which has been considered the very best office in the City Government; and it was bestowed by the late Commissioner, upon his father, Joseph R. Taylor, who now holds it. Alderman Healy, of the Fourth Ward, drew the third prize, and the others, to the number of eleven lots, fell into the hands of the other Aldermen. At least, such is the secret that has leaked out of the caucus, and, though we cannot vouch for its absolute correctness, we have good reasons for believing it to be essentially true. It affords some solution of an otherwise most mysterious transaction. That there has been a monstrous fraud perpetrated upon the people, there can be no doubt, and before this matter of the Street Commissionership shall be finally disposed of, there will be developments made which will astonish the public, accustomed as they are to stupendous acts of rascality in connection with our Municipal Government.

More Rebellion.

From Washington—By Extraordinary Telegraph.

The Cabinet has been suddenly called together, and is now sitting in deliberation upon an extraordinary letter just received from the Collector of the port of New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1857.

TO THE PRESIDENT—*Sir:* The late instructions of the Treasury Department, requiring me to be vigilant in the execution of the Tariff Act of 1846, with the amendments of the last session, have induced me to reëxamine the legislation of Congress upon that subject, and I have come to the conclusion that those acts are unconstitutional. You are aware that my oath of office requires me to obey the Constitution of the United States, as well as the laws of Congress. Of course, if those laws are in violation of the Constitution, I must obey the Constitution, and disregard the laws. Now I am entirely satisfied that the Tariff Acts of 1846, and amendments, are a Tariff for protection, and not of revenue; and that they violate the Constitution of the United States, which permits Congress simply to raise revenue—not to protect one branch of industry at the expense of another. Under these circumstances, I have but one course to pursue, and that is, to disregard the Tariff, and to refuse to execute the Tariff laws, until they are declared to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is proper to say that the judgments of the District or of the Circuit Courts of the United States will not be sufficient to remove my constitutional scruples, or swerve me from my duty. Nothing short of the decision of the highest Court in the United States will be sufficient. You will please, therefore, to take notice, that, on the 1st day of July next, I shall stand by the Constitution, and uphold the rights of this locality. No duties will be collected, except such as may be necessary to pay the salaries of myself and the faithful band of officers who intend to stand by me in this emergency. I am proud to say that the Mayor of New-York, who, you are aware, is a master of constitutional law, approves of this course, and has promised to aid me, with the immense force at his command, in suppressing the indignation of the merchants, which may naturally be expected. Yours, respectfully,

H. J. R——D.

Personal.

Prof. McCoy, Editor of the *Prohibitionist*, and Secretary of the State Temperance Society, Thursday resigned both positions. The *Prohibitionist* will probably be removed to this City, and joined with the Temperance papers here.

THE SLAVE AT THE EXCHANGE.—The celebrated statue of the Greek Slave, to be sold at auction on the 20th, was erected Thursday morning in the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, drawing crowds of visitors.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall-st. and 191 Broadway]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military News to Start on the 25th—No Government Mail Contract—Letter from the Northwestern, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

The United States frigate *Minnesota* will be ready for steam on the 20th, and Minister Reed is required to be ready to start on his mission to China on the 25th.

There is no Governor for Utah yet, and no decision upon the bids for the Overland California Mail Contract.

No removals of Whigs have been made because they were Whigs.

The two parties to the Aloo Tahuantepec Company are besieging the Postmaster-General for a new contract. Each goes against the other.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

Mr. Pannell has been reappointed Surveyor of Customs at Wheeling. This completes the action of the Administration in all the cases where the commissions of Custom House officers have expired.

Baron Von Lerembe was yesterday introduced to the President by Assistant Secretary of State Appleton, and delivered his credentials as Minister of the King of the Netherlands. Mutual assurances of a desire to maintain the friendship which has always existed between the two Governments were expressed. Baron Von Lerembe was in full Court dress.

The President has officially recognized Jean Nottebeck as Vice Consul for Russia at New-York; Werner Dexsel as Consul for Baden at Baltimore, and Henrique V. Waud as Consul for Chili at Boston.

The examination just completed in the Coast Survey Office fully confirms the fact of sufficient depth of water in Long Island Sound for the passage of the *Great Eastern*.

The Cabinet, to-day, had a special meeting to consider the question of the overland mail to California.

The President has recognized Enrique F. Fallot as Consul from Chili, in New York.

It is said that Col. Richardson, of Illinois, has declined the Governorship of Utah.

Judge Sprigg and United States Marshal Dodson, of Utah, have arrived here.

Gen. Walker's Letter to the President—Costa Rica and the Transit—The Overland Mail Contract.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16, 1857.

The letter addressed by Gen. Walker to the President, in relation to the position which he held in Nicaragua, and the conduct of Capt. Davis, of the St. Mary's, in the forcible seizure of the schooner *Granada*, while under the Nicaragua flag, and in Nicaraguan waters, was delivered to the President to-day.

It appears that in Gen. Walker's interview with the President, he made some remarks upon the improper interference of Capt. Davis, as the cause of his return, and that the President requested him to reduce the statement to writing. There was no conversation between the President and Gen. Walker in relation to the affairs of the latter, except that Gen. Walker alluded to Capt Davis' acts, and the President requested him to reduce his statement to writing. The letter itself was sent to you by mail.

I understand that it is Gen. Walker's intention to return to this city on his way to the South, in five or six days.

I do not know that he has any fixed plan as to his return to Nicaragua, but, as he has appealed to the people, he will probably await some popular movement in his behalf.

The President has been consulted in regard to the means of reopening the Nicaragua Transit, by several parties, and, upon one point, he has made up his mind, and declared, yesterday, that he would not permit Costa Rica to interfere with the transit. The claims which Costa Rica makes to the Transit are founded, not only upon former territorial disputes with Nicaragua, but upon a right of conquest. The President admits neither claim. Costa Rica will find, he thinks, that her claims, upon which the President has made two emphatic grants of a right to the Transit, will be resisted by other States of Central America.

Meanwhile, parties have gone to Costa Rica, with a view to procure less impracticable grants, and to obtain also the assent of Nicaragua to them.

The contract for the overland mail to San Francisco is likely to be given either to the Express Companies who propose St. Louis as the shortest point, or to Mr Birch, the California contractor, who proposes to start from Memphis.

X. Y. Z.

News from Kansas.

ACTION OF THE FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE—A MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR ROBINSON—CONTRADICTORY ACCOUNTS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER, &C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

TOPEKA, K. T., Friday, June 12, } via JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, June 18. }

The Legislature met on the 9th, but did not obtain a quorum until the 11th, when Governor Robinson delivered his message to both Houses. The Legislature will complete the State organization, and laws are to be enacted, and provision made for future State Elections.

Gov. Walker is at Lecompton. He intends canvassing the Territory.

MANCHESTER.

[DISPATCHES FROM OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.]

TOPEKA, K. T., Wednesday, June 10.

The Legislature convened yesterday, but adjourned until this morning to leave room for the action of the Convention.

The Convention passed strong resolutions instructing the Legislature to complete the organization, and have it ready for the necessity of the people.

Gov. Walker and suite are here. He has spoken twice, and is trying to defeat the action of the people.

The Pro Slavery men made a step towards having the Legislature broken up, but the Executive authorities have not sanctioned it.

TOPEKA, K. T., Friday, June 12.

The Free-State Legislature is now in session, and busy at work. Last night Gov. Robinson sent in his message. It created a sensation, and is said to be an able document.

The Legislature are proceeding to perfect County and Township organizations. Governor Walker and his suite are disconcerted. No attempt has been made to break up the Legislature.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 16.

The *Democrat* says that W. A. Phillips has been chosen a State Senator, instead of United States Senator, in place of Col. Lane.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 18.

The Kansas Free-State Legislature met at Topeka on the 11th inst. Governor Robinson sent in his message. It recommends immediate and thorough organization of the State Government, and ratification of the laws; examines the inaugural of Gov. Walker; contends that the Topeka Constitution is the only clear expression of the popular will of Kansas; thinks it incompetent for the neighboring States longer to exercise sovereignty in Kansas, and declares it impossible for Free-State men to vote at the bogus election. He concluded by saying he will maintain the position of resistance to usurped authority at all hazards and at all times.

The Village of Corning Flooded.

TREMENDOUS FRESHET—BRIDGES AND HOUSES SWEPT AWAY—RAILROAD TRAVEL INTERRUPTED, ETC.

CORNING, N. Y., Thursday, June 18.

The village of Corning is flooded. The principal bridges and walks have been torn away, and the destruction of property is immense. The working classes have suffered severely, a large number of their houses having been washed away. Communication between the upper and lower parts of the village has been entirely cut off. The running of the trains on the Erie Railroad is temporarily obstructed, but they will doubtless be running regularly to morrow.

The freshet has now in a measure subsided, and the danger is passed. The cellars of the Water-cure and all the streets [illegible]

Great Fire at Cape Island, Mansion-House and Kennard's Hotel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CAPE ISLAND, Thursday, June 18.

About a quarter to twelve o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the rear of the Mansion-House.

The fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to subdue it were unavailing, and in a short time the Kennard and the two adjoining buildings, together with the Mansion-House, were enveloped in a blaze of fire.

This morning they are a mass of ruins. No damage was done to the adjacent hotels.

X.

The Bunker Hill Celebration.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS—ENTERTAINMENT BY THE NEW-YORK GUARDS—REVIEW OF THE 6TH, 8TH REGIMENTS, ETC.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 18.

The Bunker Hill Monument Association, whose head-quarters are at the Winthrop House, were entertained last night at the residence of Mr. Robert Sayre. They were attended by Wallace's Band.

An easterly rain-storm prevented the parade and review of the New-York and Massachusetts Regiments this morning, on the Common, by the Governor. It is hoped the review will take place this afternoon.

Colonel Duryea and the field officers of the Seventh Regiment, Major Rowe and the officers of the Washington Guard, and a large number of civil and military notabilities were splendidly entertained last evening by Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence at his mansion in Beacon-street.

BOSTON, Thursday—P. M.

It has been decided that the review of the Seventh Regiment, of New-York, and other matters, shall take place this afternoon.

The Washington Guards return to New-York via Fall River to-night.

The Seventh Regiment leave in a special train at 7 P. M. for Stonington, and will march into New-York to-morrow morning.

BOSTON, Thursday—P. M.

Governor Gardner and staff reviewed the Seventh Regiment, of New-York, this afternoon. A drizzly rain did not prevent the attendance of many thousands of spectators, and the military bearing and proficiency of movement exhibited by this splendid regiment elicited great applause and universal admiration. At 6 o'clock the regiment, under the escort of the First Regiment and National Lancers, left their quarters at the Revere House, and marched to the Providence depôt, whence special trains left for Stonington. They started at 7 o'clock for home, an immense crowd of citizens heartily cheering, and wishing our cousins to the glorious Seventh Regiment of New-York.

Much regret was expressed at the brief stay of the battalion of Washington Guards, under Major Rowe. They arrived last evening, and left for home, via Fall River, this afternoon. The Second Regiment escorted them to the depôt.

New-York Hose Company No. 5 visited Salem to-day, escorted by Hancock Company, of Boston. They left for home to-night.

Oceanic Company, of New-York, visited the Navy Yard, State's Prison and other institutions to-day. They were escorted by the Chelsea Guards. They will probably leave to-morrow night for home.

Charles Lincoln, of the Marine Artillery, had his hand blown off while engaged in firing a salute in honor of the New-York Regiment, as it passed through the city this evening.

An Emigrant Train Attacked and Destroyed by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 17.

A Fort Riely correspondent of the St. Louis states that the Cheyennes had attacked and destroyed an emigrant train eighty miles west of that post. Six persons were killed and four wounded. He also says there are Indians in the rear of Sumner's force.

The Deficit in the Treasury of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 18.

A report is current here that the State, owing to the defalcation in the Treasury, will not be able to meet the July interest. The State officers are trying to make a loan, but their power to do so is doubted. An extra session of the Legislature will be called. The total deficit is not much less than $600,000.

Destructive Fire at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, June 18.

An extensive fire broke out here last night, destroying the whole block of buildings occupied by the Bank of West Tennessee, the Commercial Bank, J. W. McCracken & Co.; Goodbert, Harris & Co.; Stewart, King & Co.; S. McMahon, and Gerstle & Heffmann; also, a number of offices occupied by cotton factors. Amount of loss not yet ascertained.

Townsend, the Canadian Murderer.

TORONTO, Tuesday, June 16.

It is reported that the murderer, Townsend, brought over here from Cleveland under the Extradition Treaty, was set at liberty by a mob of his old accomplices while on his way from this city to Cayuga, where he was to be tried.

Death of Hon. Augustus Young.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Wednesday, June 17.

Hon. Augustus Young, State Naturalist and formerly member of Congress from this State, died here this afternoon, at the age of 65 years.

Disaster to an Unknown Steamer.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 18.

An unknown steamer was seen to strike off Nantucket, at 12¾ o'clock, on the 16th inst., but she got off in about an hour, and put to sea again under sail, steering North.

Movements of General Walker.

General Walker is an early riser, said to be habitually so—at any rate, he got the start of the reporters yesterday morning, having left his quarters at the Lafarge House before 7 o'clock in the morning, and, notwithstanding the most industrious efforts to find him, he completely eluded pursuit. It was said he took breakfast with General Henderson, in Twelfth-street, but we could not trace the rumor to any authentic source. Other reports stated that he had gone to Brooklyn, to spend the day with a friend, but, so far as could be learned, he had not been seen after passing out of the door of the Lafarge at the unreasonable hour above mentioned.

Another rumor prevailed that the General and his friends would be serenaded by Dodworth's Band during the evening, on which occasion he would deliver himself upon Nicaraguan affairs generally, but this story, like all the others, could not be traced to any certain source.

The last rumor and the only one that seemed to possess any feature of truth, was that he would visit Wallack's Theatre in the evening, which had a show of authority in the shape of sundry large placards pasted through Broadway, which read as follows:

"GEN. WILLIAM WALKER VISITS WALLACK'S THIS EVENING."

Having failed to get a sight of the great filibuster, during the day, our Reporter contented himself with stopping at Brady's, in Broadway, and taking a look at his reputable photograph, redeeming, indeed, the terribly scaly counterfeit of him that the same artist's ambrotype presented.

THE GENERAL AT WALLACK'S.

The Theatre was unusually crowded, in anticipation of seeing Gen. Walker. Shortly before 8 o'clock he entered the house, with Gen. Henderson and lady, Capt. Faysoux, Col. Warren, Gen. Cazneau, and others, and took a seat in Box No. 3, which had been reserved for him. His presence was greeted with cheers. When the curtain had dropped, at the close of the second act, the calls for Walker grew tumultuous, and he rose up and addressed the audience as follows:

GENERAL WALKER'S SPEECH.

Permit me, in returning my thanks to you for their expressions of your sympathy, to return those thanks by referring to a scene painted by the great dramatic poet of the century. When Jeannie Deans went to the Duke of Argyle to beg the life of her sister, she was the tenant of her country; after speaking her suit with impassioned earnestness, she said to the Duke, "I thought your Grace's heart would warm to the sight of the injured." He answered, "When the heart of Macaulay Mure ceases to warm to the sight of the tartan, may it cease to beat, and he will make the sad." And I say now—"When that day shall come to beat in favor of the Manifest Destiny of my native land, and to cook meeting of my countrymen, may it cease to beat, and be laid under the sod."

Gen. Walker sat down amidst cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies, prominent [illegible]

among whom was Mrs. General Carneau and her lady friends, who occupied the opposite box.

The General and his staff left the Theatre at the close of the first play, a band of music having already arrived and commenced playing in the street. He was escorted to the Lafarge House, where the band halted and struck up "Hail Columbia."

General Walker soon appeared upon the balcony. General Walker said: "This outpouring of the heart proves that the cause of the Americans in Nicaragua is the cause of the Americans in the United States. Nothing but the deepest popular sympathy—nothing but the real instincts of the people can cause such self-expressions of sympathy, and I hope that they are not merely expressions of sympathy for the past, but are guarantees of hope and encouragement for the future. I hope that the war in Central America is not ended—that there is a truce and nothing more. For myself I feel there has been too much noble blood shed on that soil to allow it to sink into the ground—it must rise and produce most glorious fruits for the future. One of our bitterest enemies has given us hope,—one of your morning papers has thought proper to express the opinion that I have no attributes of success but luck. I am proud of such a compliment from an enemy. When the Roman General returned from the war they were accustomed to eulogize him for his sagacity, his wisdom and his courage, and to exclaim that more than all he was favored by the gods. I feel proud of such a compliment to myself and to the cause in which we have been struggling; and I have no doubt that the gods who have carried me thus far through the war, and have not suffered our cause wholly to fail, will yet carry it forward to the entire accomplishment of whatever is for the glory of the American people."

The band played "Yankee Doodle," and then a call was made for Gen. Wheat, who came out and spoke at considerable length, in which he said the cause of freedom in Nicaragua was not dead; that Gen. Walker was going back stronger than he ever was before; that upon his second coming he would be acknowledged as the greatest man in the assembled world, &c.

H. N. Wied, Col. Hall, Col. Brandeman and others spoke, and the band continued to play until a late hour, notwithstanding a drizzling rain.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Present Aspect of the War—Attitude of the Chinese Towards the English and Americans Respectively—Destruction of Pirate Junks—Movements of the American Squadron—Operations of the Rebels—Singapore—Coolie Horrors—Hauling Down the American Flag by British Authorities.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

United States Steamer San Jacinto,
Hong Kong, China, April 15, 1857.

Your correspondent has duly received from you a package of papers for which he is thankful. Said papers contain some "art criticisms" which have not given satisfaction to the *affected* ones. Well! whose the coat fits let him wear it. I only regret that the Navy has not an able exponent of its rights and wrongs; an *attaché*, who has the ability and inclination to show up its beauties and beasts, lights and shades. I heartily wish every one of our national legislators who makes a move towards reform in the Navy success. The institution only needs to be seen as it is, by the people,—who know less of it than any other of our "Democratic institutions"—and we will have what is consistent with our Democracy, a republican Navy, and not what it is now, a nursery of snobs, and the hot-bed of aristocracy.

I once heard tell of a man who ordered the sea to be whipped because it would persist in being unruly; whether the sea obeyed or not I have never learned. There has been no reform in the Navy as yet, for the reason, I suppose, that Milton gives, that

"Devils with devils damned, firm concord hold,
Men only disagree."

Since the departure of the mail on the 15th of March, little of importance has occurred to disturb the equanimity of the dwellers in China, affairs remaining *in statu quo*. The events of the past month I will briefly sum up; of war news there is but little to give; miscellaneous some, and of Coolie horrors much.

I am able to give you from reliable sources, as follows: Yeh, the Governor of Canton—who, with Admiral Seymour, are by far the most conspicuous personages on the stage of action in China—still continues to issue his proclamations to his countrymen, hurling his anathemas and breathing his blessings out upon the heads of the *barbarians* in no very mild terms. By barbarians, of course he means especially the English, whom he loves with an everlasting love. I must say that Yeh shows great ability in the composition of his epistles. That he is a ruler possessed of great energy and ability has been clearly proven since the breaking out of the present war. Prompted and provoked to harsh and cruel conduct by the arrogance and outrages of the English, misrepresented by them, he should not be misunderstood and judged too harshly of at home. I believe Americans sufficiently understand Englishmen to know how totally unprincipled they are when speaking of an enemy, and how prone to villify and detract. It should always be kept in view by Americans that the Chinese are to them more friendly by far than to any other people. When the cry of "foreign devil" is howled in the ears of an Englishman, the American is saluted and recognized as "our American brother." This was the case previous to the present war,—even in the southern part of the Empire where the people are more hostile to foreigners than in any other part. In the north it was perfectly safe for Americans to go two hundred miles into the interior, and it was common for missionaries to go fifty or sixty miles into the interior in the discharge of their duties. That the English are intensely jealous of this fact is very evident; that they rejoice with a joy unspeakable, but not full of glory, that we are in trouble with the Chinese is equally evident. We were fast monopolizing the tea and silk trade, a traffic which for very good reasons England wishes to pass exclusively into her hands. Here then is the key to British rejoicing over our participation in their troubles in China. That she wishes us to "lose caste" there is no doubt. To any resident foreigner whose judgment is unbiased, it is plain that English policy tends only to one thing here in the East—self aggrandizement.

The English treatment to the Chinese is almost invariably cruel and unjust. By keeping these facts in view, and also that the *ways* of the Chinese are not our ways,—they being an exclusive people,—we will not, perhaps, so strongly sympathise with those who cry "war to the knife." What has been done by the United States Squadron of late in China, could not be avoided, and was no doubt just, but for the sake of our best interests let us wish for no more trouble with this people, as accounts of the state of affairs here will go to the world through English channels. I would advise people to believe only one-half of what they read and hear from that source. One fact I have observed, that those speculating gentry here who call themselves Americans,—who have been acquiring wealth at the price of Chinese blood, finding that the Chinese were not so easily bullied as they supposed, are now the first and loudest to sing the song of peace. But I am rambling from my subject.

Troops are arriving here almost weekly. The H. Company's steamer *Zenobia* and H. B. M. steamer *Transit* arrived on the 26th and 28th of March, the latter having one of the long expected fleet of gunboats (*Starling*) in tow. The first was laden with native troops. The arrival of these troops has given the denizens of Hong Kong a greater sense of security than they have enjoyed since the commencement of the war.

Military operations for the past month have been as follows: On the 19th of March H. M. steamship *Hornet* took, near the island of San Shan, about ninety miles from this place, a fleet of nineteen piratical junks. Out of twenty-four only five escaped. This, from all accounts, was *the* affair of the season. The Junks were attacked by the ships' boats, which dashed in amongst them, pouring in a deadly fire of musketry into the crowds of Chinese who were prepared to repel boarders. The action lasted for one hour, and resulted as above. The British loss was none killed and one wounded; Chinese loss very great, though not exactly known. The island of San Shan is known as the burial place of St. Francis Xavier. He came here from his Japan Mission in 1551, and died the following year.

At Canton and on the river everything is quiet. The ruins of the factories, &c., are being rapidly removed by the Chinese, and probably ere this there is not "one stone left on another." The gardens have been totally destroyed by digging salt into the soil.

On the 9th of April Commodore Elliot made a boat attack upon a fleet of thirteen war junks, and took and destroyed all of them. The Chinese resisted stoutly, making a great deal of use of their most potent weapon, stink pots. As usual, their loss was large; on the side of the English none killed and only one man was wounded.

As to the *doings* of the United States East India Squadron, Commodore Armstrong yet awaits advices from his government, which will, no doubt, be received by the next mail, expected the 25th of this month. We are at a loss to know how *our doings* out here will be received by the government and people at home. I hope the Commodore will be sustained and upheld by the powers that be. Much as I regret the injury done to our interests by this war, yet I must say that in the attack and destruction of the Barrier Forts by the Americans, we simply did what was right. We await the judgment of the great unwashed however.

The U. S. steamship *Portsmouth* started on the 11th of April for Singapore, to investigate the why's and wherefore's of the hauling down of the American flag by the British authorities on the bark *Henrietta Maria*, whose Coolie history will be found in this epistle. I send you a version of the affair clipped from the *Friend of China* of April 4. Of its truth I cannot speak, for this is the English of it. I think a dinner party will settle it all.

The U. S. ship *Levant* is at Shanghae undergoing repairs, upon the completion of which she is to proceed to Hong Kong.

We are most anxious on this ship for our orders home. The East Indian is a most delightful station to leave. An active two years' cruise in these seas is all that should be required. There can be no greater punishment inflicted upon an officer of the navy than to be ordered to the East Indies. The Coast of Africa is preferable to it. We have been rejoiced that we are brought nearer home by the establishment of a semi-monthly mail. Let those having friends in this part of the world send no mail matter to them *via* California, for in nine cases out of ten they will fail to receive it. Send *via* England.

A report reached Shanghae a short time since that the rebels had taken the important city of Ho-how, in the black tea district. This or some other cause has very materially affected the tea market, that article having doubled in price within the last four or five months.

The rebels are in force near Canton. The soldiers and militia having collected to seize and fight the rebels in the district of Ching Gen and Loy che, having entered the mountain district, were inclosed and surrounded by the rebels and several thousand of them put to the sword. In some of the provinces in the south famine prevails; many of the poor are coming to Hong Kong to save themselves from starving. Rice is enormously high and scarce in the interior, as also it is everywhere in China.

Of crimes and casualties there are legions. There is certainly an excess of the first; murders are common in Hong Kong; a case of poisoning now and then lights up the background. On the night of the 1st of April the Government auctioneer, Mr. Marquick, was strangled to death in his bed, and robbed by the Chinese in his employ. Seamen are frequently murdered, and very rarely is it that the murderers are caught.

The American steamer *Antelope*, belonging to the firm of Russel & Co., having grounded on a rock off Taichow Bay was forced to throw overboard some $18,000 worth of tin and other freight, to lighten her before she could be got off. The *Antelope* is Boston build, and only the fact that she was unusually strong saved her from "breaking her back."

I have to record the loss of the British bark *Challenger*, Clanson commander, about one days' sail southerly from Shanghae, by striking a rock. Officers and crew reached Shanghae in the boats.

The American bark *Sea Nymph* reached Shanghae on the 1st of March, and reported as follows: "That when in lat. 2° 50' N., lon. 131° 41' E., she sent boats to the Hamburg brig *Poss*, and found that she had been deserted apparently about one month, and in a hurry. She appeared to have a general European cargo on board, most of which was under water."

You have no doubt heard of the loss of the American whaler *Alice Mandell*, which was lost sometime about the 1st of last month. The last remaining boat, supposed to have been lost, containing the fourth mate and seven seamen, arrived here on the 16th of last month, they having reached Macao on the 13th in a state of great exhaustion. This was the boat which the *San Jacinto* went in search of, but failed to find.

Of "coolie horrors" there is a legion. Weekly and sometimes daily, we hear of some tragedy that—even in this now bloody land, where a dweller therein gets hardened to the recitals of bloodshed—makes the blood run cold. Were I to enumerate the full particulars of each tragedy it would take up more space than you or I have to spare.

The British ship *Gulnare*, 1,100 tons register, left Swatow for Havana, on the 11th of March, with a cargo of coolies. On the morning of the 12th, they in a body attacked the third mate and sentry in the forepart of the ship, yelling like a pack of devils. The officers and crew rushed to the rescue and saved the mate and sentry, who were seriously wounded. The coolies fought like tigers, and in some cases were fairly cut to pieces before they could be driven below. After that they still continued the fight, throwing up billets of firewood, etc. Finding they could not regain the deck, the coolies broke up their berths and set fire to the ship in the main, mizzen and poop hatchways. The leaders in the incendiarism were forthwith shot down, when the rest extinguished the fires. Ten of the coolies were killed, three drowned and fourteen wounded, several jumped overboard on the passage of the ship to this place, where she arrived on the 18th of March.

The American ship *Cœur de Lion* arrived at this place on the 15th of March, and reports that on the 26th of February a bark was descried in an apparently unmanageable state. Upon boarding her she was found to be the Dutch bark *Henrietta Maria*, which left Macao in February last with a cargo of coolies, bound for Havana. A disturbance had occurred between the crew and coolies, in consequence of which the officers and crew, except four, had left the vessel. Two hundred and forty Chinamen left at the same. The remainder of the crew, with sixty coolies, had been knocking about the China seas ever since, until fallen in with by the *Cœur de Lion*. The Captain of this ship placed his mate in charge, ordering him to proceed to Singapore. One of the seamen had received three stabs from the Chinamen, who had complete possession of the vessel. The Captain and his company are supposed to have reached the main land, and fallen into the hands of the Chinamen.

The Peruvian ship *Carmen* left Swatow on the 1st of March for Callao, with seven passengers and a cargo of 200 Coolies. On the 8th of March, when off the Great Natamas, about 8 P. M., the interpreter warned the Captain that the Coolies meditated a revolt, intending to take the ship. They were forthwith sent below; all was quiet until the next morning, when the Coolies were permitted to come on deck. Whilst the crew were at breakfast the Chinese went forward and threw into the hold a quantity of burning straw, upon which the officers and crew armed themselves, and forcibly drove the Coolies below, fastening down the hatches. The powder was thrown overboard, and an attempt made to quell the flames, but in vain; they spread over the whole ship in a few minutes, scarcely giving time for the hoisting out of the boats, without water, provisions or compass. Finding that there was no sail in his boat, the Captain returned to the ship for one; this was the last that was seen of him. About this time some of the Coolies forced the hatches and took to the rigging; the masts soon went by the board carrying all with them. It is supposed that the Captain's boat went down with the ship, which soon sunk. The most of the Chinese were suffocated by the smoke—all of them perished except an interpreter, from whom it was ascertained that it was the intention of the Chinese to have murdered the officers and crew, and to have beached and plundered the vessel.

You are, perhaps, sickened by the recital of these "horrors," and have had a surfeit of narrative of the same. That this atrocious trade should be allowed by Christian nations, is a matter of surprise and grief. The interests of humanity should make the traffic piracy. That the traffic should be carried on by civilized men, is only another evidence of fact that men are dead to all that is right, just and humane, when gain is the lever that moves their [illegible]. Why, sir, we have men here in China, Americans, who are engaged in this and the opium traffic, who would steal the gray hairs off their old mother's head, and pluck the bread out of their children's mouths, did they but hope to aggrandize themselves by so doing. The sum and substance of villainy is centered among foreigners here in China. I no longer wonder at the term "outside barbarians." These are the men who, in the *forcible and impressive* language of *naval* [illegible], "entertain so finely," where grand dinners and fine wines blind our officials to all that is right and wrong. These are the men whose battles we are fighting and rights protecting. "Take it and eat it up; and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey."

As for commercial news, I have but little to communicate. Silks are high owing to the increased demand. There will be over 100,000 bales exported this year. Teas are also high and rising in price. The articles most in demand here are Rice and Flour. The latter is hard to be had at $20 and $25 per barrel; the first at $4 50 per picul. Freights and tonnage—Quotations now Shanghae to London, £3 to £3 10s. for Tea, and £5 for silk. To New-York, £5 per 40 feet. Exchange at Shanghae, 21st of March, on London 6.11; India, three days sight, 316 to 318 ks. per $1.

The following American vessels are in this harbor at this date: *Black Prince, Joseph Peabody, Marshall, Mary Whitridge, Meteor, North Wind, Progressive Age, Roswell, Torrent, Winged Arrow* and *Wizard*.

The health of the officers and crew is generally good.

DANL.

HAULING DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG IN SINGAPORE BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

From the China Mail, April 16.

It appears by a private letter received from Singapore, dated March 20, which was kindly submitted to us for perusal, that the Dutch bark *Henrietta Maria* (whose Coolie history our readers are already acquainted with) on her arrival at that place, at once became a matter of investigation for the authorities; and as the Dutch brig of war *De Haai* was daily expected there, the vessel, with all documents, &c., belonging to her, would be turned over to the Dutch Government for their consideration and adjudication. Capt. Crawford, of the *Henrietta Maria*, was summoned before Hon. H. McKenzie, Lieutenant Governor, and informed that a detachment of officers and men from the *De Haai*, which had just arrived, would take command of the vessel the next morning and proceed with her to Batavia; the Lieutenant-Governor remarking at the same time that Mr. Williams, the American Consul, could have no authority whatever in the matter, and that Capt. Crawford with his crew being the rightful claimants of the vessel must act accordingly. Mr. Williams also, at the same time, received an official letter, notifying him of the transfer. Mr. Anthon, American Vice Consul, then wrote an official note to Capt. Crawford, authorizing him at once to hoist the American flag on board the *Henrietta Maria*, which was accordingly done at 5.45 P. M. At sunrise the following day, the colors were again hoisted, and at 8 A. M. Mr. Vaughan, assistant Resident Councillor, went on board expecting to meet the Dutch Commander, and intimated to Captain Crawford that he had acted exceedingly rash, and injudicious, and questioned his authority; but was informed by Captain Crawford that he had the official document in his pocket by virtue of which he had acted. Mr. Vaughan, after some further conversation, then left, saying that as be, the Captain, seemed determined not to yield the flag quietly, it would be the duty of the Governor to use compulsory measures, and that he should immediately inform his Excellency.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Vaughan again returned, and requested to be allowed to haul down the American colors, and deliver the vessel over to the Dutch commander. Capt. Crawford firmly refused, upon which Mr. V. went on board the English frigate *Spartan* and returned with an armed force, which being drawn up in array, he walked up to Capt. Crawford, took the halyards from his hands, signalizing immediately after to the Dutch brig-of-war to come on board, which they did, and the vessel was delivered over to their charge. The next day the *De Haai* set sail for Batavia, with the *Henrietta Maria* in company, Capt. Crawford and two of his men still remaining on board, the Governor and Dutch Consul having assured them that their claims will be paid them in Batavia.

The affair appears to have caused considerable excitement in Singapore, many parties looking upon it as a great national outrage upon the American flag; but of this we shall be better able to form an opinion when we are in possession of fuller particulars. One great question appears to us to arise as to how far the Vice Consul, Mr. Anthon, was justified in ordering the American colors to be hoisted on board the *Henrietta Maria*, knowing that negotiations were pending for her delivery over to the Dutch authorities, and which would in no way vitiate the claims of Capt. Crawford and his crew. Taken altogether, it appears to be one of those hasty and inconsiderate acts, of which Consul Parkes has already set the example in Canton, but which happily will not be attended with the like result.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..June 18.

$2,000	Indiana State 5s.	88	660	Erie Railroad........	31¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	84	100	do........	30⅞
1,000	Virginia 6s........	98	100	do........s60	30⅞
2,000	Missouri State 6s.	83¼	150	do........s10	31
2,000	Hd. Riv. R 1st m.	98⅞	100	do........b60	31¼
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d m. b.	78⅞	100	do........b60	31¼
5,000	do........b10	76⅞	18	do........	31¼
5,000	Cl. & T. Con. Bds..	65	25	Hud. River R. R....	21
24	Ocean Bank........	99¾	40	Harlem R. R. Pref...	25
10	Imp. & Trad's Bk..	112	2100	Reading R. R........	71¾
100	Canton Co........	18⅞	300	do........b60	72
50	do........b30	18⅞	200	do........	72
100	do........	18⅞	100	do........b60	72¼
90	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	117¼	200	do........	72¼
200	Penn. Coal Co....	98	100	do........b60	72¼
45	Cumb. Coal Co....	18	20	Mich. Cen. R. R....	91¾
200	do........c	17¾	405	do........	91⅞
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	78⅞	100	do........b60	91⅞
200	do........s45	78⅞	100	do........b60	91⅞
150	Nic. Transit Co....	5	100	do........b60	91⅞
131	Mil. & Miss. R.....	62¼	210	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	46
100	do........b60	62¾	100	do........	46¼
240	N. Y. C. Railroad..	82⅞	100	do........s15	46
50	do........	82¼	100	do........s30	45
300	do........b60	82¾	100	do........s60	45
243	do........	82⅞	200	do........	45
200	do........b10	82¾	200	do........	46¼
600	do........s30	82¾	200	do........s10	45
100	do........s7	82	100	do........	46¼
600	do........s3	82	300	do........	46¼
200	do........	81¾	22	Mich. S. & N. Ia. g stk	81½
100	do........s30	81¾	100	do........	82½
200	do........s30	82	50	M. S. & N. I. pref. stk	82
100	do........s3	81¼	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R....c	90
100	Chic. & R. I. R.. b3	96	300	do........	90
50	do........s3	96¼	100	do........s60	90
57	La Crosse & M. R...	74	1700	Clev. & Tol. R...s30	58
100	do........	73	15	do........	58¼
100	do........	73¾	650	do........	58¾
40	Panama Railroad..	98	200	do........	58⅞
25	Illinois Central R...	133¾	500	do........b30	58⅞

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by Albert H. Nicolay:

$10,000 Del., Lack. & West. R. 1st mtg., int. ad. 80
$8,000 Watertown City 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, int. ad. 90
$25,000 L. Erie, Wab. & St. L. R. 2d mtg., int. ad. 20¾
$5,000 Chic. & Miss. R. 10 ℔ cent. Bonds, Flat.. 45
125 shares N. Y. & N. Haven R., (genuine stock) 50
100 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad........ 10¼
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I... 78¼
25 shares Park Bank........ 105½
15 shares Mechanics' Banking Association........ 103¼
40 shares Firemen's Insurance Company........ 149
33 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company........ 74
70 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co. 114
50 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company... 134½
12 shares Union Ferry Company........ 91¼
5 shares North American Chontales Co....p. s. $6

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s....	83¼	400	Reading R. R...b60	72¼
12,000	L. E & W. 2d m. b.	20	200	do........s60	71¾
3,000	Mic. S. S. Fd. Bs.	70	400	do........s60	72
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	97	300	do........b60	72¼
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	109	400	do........b8	72¾
500	Canton Comp'y....	18¾	125	Ill. Cent. R. R.....	133¾
500	do........b60	18¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R...s60	40
100	do........b90	19	100	Gal. & Chi. RR....	90
200	M. So. & N. I. R b60	46¾	250	Clev. & Tol. RR...	58¼
200	do........	46¼	100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R....	96¾
100	do........s10	46¼	200	Harlem R. R....s30	10½
50	Mil. & Miss. R.....	62¾	50	Harlem R.R. pref'd	25
50	La Ce. & Mil. R. R..	71½	100	Erie Railroad....s10	31¼

Thursday, June 18—P. M.

The changes in Money affairs to-day are not important. Some fair 60 to 90 days paper was taken at 9 ℔ cent., and strictly prime at 8 ℔ cent. These are a little dearer rates than ruled early in the month and indicate some preparation for the more active mercantile employment of Money under the new Tariff. At a few of the large banks, the offerings for discount this week are quite full; others report a falling off. For the moment, general trade is dull, and at the same time there is not much speculative employment for money in Wall-street. Most of the active shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange are relatively scarce. Of the stock and bonds of four of the prominent Railroads, costing together a hundred and ten millions of dollars, we estimate that the Street is carrying, at present prices, less than three millions, all told, say $2,000,000 value in shares, and $1,000,000 in bonds—the last an outside calculation. The recent heavy fall has not only lessened the value, but the number of shares held among the Brokers. These facts account in part for the continued and very marked ease in demand money loans, while the shipments of Bullion are going on at the rate of $2,500,000 to $3,500,000 a week. This week a prominent banking firm, who have not hitherto, this Summer, been exporters of Gold, will ship about $500,000 by the Collins steamer on Saturday. The two steamers sailing on that day will, from present appearances, take about $1,700,000. Nevertheless, the Bank average for the week promises well, and we hear no complaint of the running down of the reserve from any of the Wall-street banks. We remark, however, that the tendency of the late almost general increase in their capitals, has been to modify the views of some of the managers as to the necessity of carrying a large amount of Specie. They cannot well afford to do it and keep up their 8 or 10 ℔ cent. dividends on their enhanced capitals, since the increase in the actual or undrawn line of deposits cannot in all cases be made to correspond. To say nothing of the wisdom of the change of policy, it seems quite certain the $10,000,000 a minimum of Specie average is likely to be deemed by even the "conservative" bankers of the Street, as quite sufficient on the enhanced capital of $60,000,000—the general features of the trade and finances of the country, (including the all-important point of the growing crops, which now promise almost universal abundance,) being all right. The business of the Sub-Treasury, on both sides the account, has fallen off very much this week. The receipts to-day were only $42,197, and the disbursements $63,271. The balance this afternoon $11,640,693.

The Stock Market opened weak at the early Board, but on the second call of the list, and at the second session of the Brokers' acquired considerable strength, and left off higher than yesterday. The business done was not, at first, up to the usual average amount, while the bidding for cash stock, as the day progressed, by a prominent operator who has the reputation of having recently shifted to the *Bull* side, was quite spirited. This was especially marked in New-York Central, Erie, Southern Michigan and Toledo. Several of the Western stocks were neglected, and the few sales made were *at lower prices*; *Pittsburg*, 40; *La Crosse*, 71½; Galena, 90; and Illinois Central, 133¾. *The general market left off firm*; *Erie*, 32¼; Central, 82⅝; Reading, 72⅜; Michigan Southern 46¼, seller 10 days; and Toledo, 58¼ ℔ cent. The Bond list rules dull.

The foreign mails by the *Europa*, at Boston, to June 6 from Liverpool, and to the 5th from London, advise nothing important in American Stocks. Prices keep steady, and the quotations for Illinois Centrals, Eries and Southern Michigan are relatively from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. ahead of this market, though made on our higher quotations of May 18. The movement of the precious metals since the sailing of the *Fulton* and *Vanderbilt* was again large. From Australia, $6,000,000, and from Boston $1,000,000. In a day or two the *Asia*, from this port, would be in with $1,500,000. The Bank of France bullion for the month was reported $6,250,000 higher, and the bank of England, for the week ending May 30, $1,135,000 higher. [A typographical blunder in *Wilmer & Smith* says lower.] The reserve in the latter is again over ten millions sterling. Consols closed in London, by the circular advices, 94 ℔ cent. for money. A later telegraphic dispatch says full 94 ℔ cent. The Cotton trade reported fair, and Breadstuffs, owing to the fine weather at home, had relapsed into dullness. The Bank of British North America, which has an agency in this City, had declared a regular half-yearly 3 ℔ cent. dividend, and also, an extra 3 ℔ cent. dividend, carrying a liberal surplus to the account of reserved profits. We copy in another place an interesting leader from the *London Times*, on the English Railway system and its profits, suggested by a general movement among stockholders to have this interest better cared for by the Government. Several of the suggestions of the writer are not wholly inapplicable to the state of things in the American Roads. The British Export list of the first quarter of 1857 has been published, footing up £28,827,000 sterling, or at the rate of five hundred and seventy-five millions dollars ℔ annum. Deducting the proportion to the distant Colonies of the Empire, the Foreign Export Trade proper, for the year, would indicate in British manufactured fabrics about $410,000,000, while the Exports to Foreign Countries of the United States in ordinary American Produce, is but little short, this year, of $300,000,000, and $65,000,000 in the produce of our Gold mines. During the quarter just mentioned Great Britain exported

To the Colonies........	£8,191,090
To the United States........	6,231,720
To France........	1,631,673
To Germany........	2,692,930
To other States........	10,030,081
Total, 3 months........	£28,827,498

The Land sales of the Illinois Central Company the first two weeks in June were to the value of $284,664, or 21,445 acres, at an average of $13 30 ℔ acre. The entire sales in June last year were $241,291.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, June 5.

Short loans on Government Securities were in extreme demand at from 6½@7 ℔ cent., and but for the accommodation afforded by the Bank of England the dealers would have found considerable difficulty in arranging the account.

The pressure for money and the discontinuance of purchases on account of the savings banks have caused a reaction in Exchequer bills, which renders it not improbable that some considerable portion of the amount dated in June will be sent in for payment instead of for renewal on the 8th inst. In that case the Government balances at the Bank will have to be drawn upon, and the supply of money in the market will be temporarily increased. The final quotations to day were 4s. discount to par for the June descriptions, and par to 3s. premium for those of March.

The activity in the discount-market to-day, and the extent of the applications at the Bank consequent upon the settlement in the Stock Exchange and the ordinary commercial requirements of the 4th and 5th of the month, are believed to have been extraordinary. The amount of bills falling due to-morrow is heavy, but when these shall have been met a short period of comparative ease may possibly be experienced.

The final quotations of the French three per cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 68f. 85c. for money and 69f. 20c. for the end of the month, showing a recovery of nearly ¼ ℔ cent. The fall yesterday is stated to have been caused by a forced closing of some of the accounts of needy speculators.

The price of silver is firm, at 5s. 1⅝d. ℔ oz. standard, owing to the Eastern demand. The price realized for the remittance by the packet which arrived from the West Indies in the middle of last month was 5s. 1⅝d. ℔ oz.; but in the interval higher rates have been paid.

From the London News, June 5.

It is calculated that operators for the rise who have during the last six months maintained their position, and paid the rates of "continuation" current at each settlement, must have made a loss of about 4 ℔ cent., taking Consols at the closing quotation of to-day. It is not, therefore, matter for surprise if some of those speculators should evince a disposition to close their accounts. The pressure for money in the Stock Exchange, in connection with the monthly settlement, was to day unmitigated, as much as 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum being paid in exceptional cases to carry over speculative purchases.

The demand for money was again active to-day in nearly all quarters, and a good commercial demand is anticipated to-morrow. In endeavoring to read the future of the market, it must not be overlooked that, although the drain of silver to the East is so severe that the next steamer is expected to take out fully a million sterling in silver, the position of the Bank of France has decidedly improved. It is reported in Paris that the stock of specie and bullion held by that establishment is now 30,000,000f., or say £1,200,000 sterling, more than at the date of the last return.

From the London Correspondent of the New-York Commercial.

Since the departure of the last packet the pressure in the London money market has been almost greater than ever. This is to be attributed to the shipment just completed of £750,000 in silver to India and China, and the preparations to transmit £1,000,000 more in the course of a fortnight. But for the unfavorable quotations of the Chinese rates of exchange, received by the last overland mail, the Bank of England would by this time have been prepared to reduce their rate of discount from 6½@6 ℔ cent. Under existing circumstances, although £600,000 of gold, long overdue from Australia, has just arrived, it is impossible to conjecture when a relaxation may take place. The tendency, notwithstanding the large exportation of silver, is rather toward an increase than a decrease in the Bank stock of bullion, but the improvement is altogether slow and uncertain. One favorable fact that has just transpired is that the bullion in the Bank of France is believed to have received an augmentation equal to more than a million sterling during the past three weeks.

In the Consol market the speculators still cling obstinately to their anticipations of the approach of better times, and therefore continue to borrow money at the rate of 6½ ℔ cent., to keep their hold upon stock which pays only 3 ℔ cent. In railroad shares and other securities the operations are less active and few new enterprises meet with the least attention or favor. The £1,000 shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company on which £500 have been paid, are quoted at £410 or 90 discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, June 18—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged and steady. Sales 800 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for superfine Wisconsin; $7 00@$7 37 for extra do.; and $7 50@$7 62 for extra Ohio. Wheat is steady and scarce. Sales of 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Spring, at $1 35 and Club $1 39. Corn lower. Sales of 16,000 bushels at 68c. Oats steady at 58c. Whisky lower and inactive. Sales of 500 bbls. at 30c.@30¼c. *Freights* lower—9c. for Corn to Albany and Troy, and 10½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*: 4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*: 20,000 bushels Wheat, all to the interior, 20,000 bushels Corn, half to tide-water, 14,000 bushels Oats, all for do.

Chicago, Thursday, June 18—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat inactive. Corn quiet. Oats slow of sale. *Shipments to Buffalo*—700 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat; 71,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—300 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat; 73,000 bushels Corn.

Albany, Thursday, June 18—6 P. M.

Flour dull at firm prices. Sales small. Corn Meal declined. Sales at $1 75@$1 87 ℔ 100 lbs. Wheat quiet. Milwaukee offered at $1 55. Corn quiet. Sales 6,000 bushels Western Mixed on private terms. Rye, $1 28. Whisky, 28c.@30¼c.

Oswego, Thursday, June 18—6 P. M.

Flour and Wheat are very quiet. *Canal Freights to New-York* are dull; Wheat, 16c.; Corn, 7½c. *Lake Imports* in 24 hours up to noon to-day—20,100 bush. Wheat, and 14,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports in the same time*—1,800 bbls. Flour, and 9,700 bush. Wheat, and 18,000 bush. Corn.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 3,500 bales. The market is unchanged. White Corn, 90c.; Yellow Corn, 80c. Bacon—Shoulders steady at 10¼c.; Sides, 13¼c. Coffee closed firm at an advance of ¼c.@½c. The middling and lower qualities have improved most. Sales of the last two days, 45,000 bags. Freights to Havre, 9-16c. Other articles are generally unchanged.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 18.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day, 800 bbls. Flour dull. St. Louis, $7 25. Corn, 85c.@89c. Lard firm; keg, 16c. Freights very dull. Sterling Exchange, 10¼ ℔ cent. prem., and on New-York, ¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 18.

Stocks are steady. Pennsylvania fives, 82⅝; Reading Railroad, 36¼; Morris Canal, 60½; Long Island Railroad, 10⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JUNE.
And that sweet month of beauteous flowers,
Seems of a brighter world than ours.
Ladies, if you wish to promenade, if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes for yourselves or children, good articles, moderate prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
WILDER'S PATENT.
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
2,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

ASTONISHING!
Beautiful English, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
At lower prices than ever before heard of!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

Office of J. S. Reed & Co., Bankers,
Marion, Ohio, June 4, 1857.

S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gents*: Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bitts, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other [illegible] in your books, or shall we send [illegible] down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us, that we authorize you to make any use you may [illegible].

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A SUPERBLY FITTING BOOT.—EVERY MALE reader will understand the difficulty that exists in purchasing a comfortable and elegant Boot, and will appreciate the fact that M. C. T. KIMBALL is now manufacturing these articles for CANTRELL, who, at his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, has a splendid stock of them now on hand. CANTRELL sells cheap, and gentlemen will do well to purchase their Boots of him.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe cans in use. All orders by post or otherwise forwarded to any part of the City free of expense. Depôt No. 215 Front-st. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors.

BRYAN'S CAMOMILE PILLS INCREASE THE powers of digestion, act freely on the liver, and are purifying and anti bilious. Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge clears the system from worms and removes the cause. Price 25 cents. Sold at NORTON'S, No. 451 8th-av.; BARNES & PARK, and by REDDING & CO., Boston.

A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THIS WONDERful City; Brooklyn, with its noble Navy Yard, Blackwell and Randall's Islands, with all their splendid public buildings, and a lovely sail—all for only fifteen cents, by taking the fine-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, for Flushing and College Point. See advertisement.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACtured by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMbracing every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife. Also, razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

Randolph—Ireland.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Thompson E. F. Randolph to Miss Maria A., daughter of Thomas J. Ireland, Esq., all of this City.

Colby—Stewart.—In this City, on Monday, June 15, by Rev. Joseph Price, Mr. Andrew J. Colby to Mrs. Emily M. Stewart, daughter of the late Philip Ruckel, of Geneva.

Baker—Pote.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Thomas Baker, Mr. Joseph A. Baker to Miss Allie, youngest daughter of Capt. Greenfield Pote, all of this City.

Wallis—Hendrickson.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. W. Balch, W. H. Wallis to Victorine, daughter of Benjamin S. Hendrickson, Esq., all of this City.

Duy—Gookins.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 16, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rector, Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., George C. Duy to Miss Lucy E., daughter of Hon. S. B. Gookins, all of Terre Haute, Ind.

☞ City, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

Wiegand—Maxwell.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. J. W. Dillon, Mr. Thomas S. Wiegand, of Philadelphia, to Miss Georgiana M., daughter of the late Mr. William Maxwell, of Brooklyn.

Hubell—Curtiss.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. Wm. T. Heill, Mr. John V. Hubell, of New-York City, to Miss Lucy J., eldest daughter of Roswell Curtiss, of Stratford.

Riker—Jackson.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, June 17, in St. James' Church, by Rev. Geo. A. Shelton, John L. Riker, Jr., of New-York, to Mary A., daughter of John C. Jackson, of Oak Hill, L. I.

Spaulding—Beckwith.—In Petersburg, Va., on Monday, June 15, Henry F. Spaulding, of this City, and Kate Beckwith, daughter of Dr. John Beckwith, of the former place.

DIED.

Wright.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, of chronic pneumonia, James, eldest son of Rev. A. H. Wright, in the 18th year of his age, and in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 80 Greenwich av.

☞ Southern and Western papers please copy.

Braddon.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 16, at 3d-av. and 23d-st., Louisa Braddon.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Sutherland.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, at 12 o'clock M., after a short but severe illness, Ann Jane, only daughter of John and Matilda Amelia Sutherland, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Grove-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Falkirk *Herald* (Scotland) please copy.

Groves.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, Hiram Groves, aged 43 years, 1 month and 3 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 249 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ London and Dublin papers please copy.

Brown.—On Thursday, June 18, Elenor, wife of Isaac Brown, in the 71st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester Co., on Saturday morning, June 20.

Anthony.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 18, of inflammation of the brain, Laura Carlile, youngest daughter of Edward and Helen Maria Anthony, aged 11 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 108 Amity-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Knapp.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 17, at his residence, F. Wilson Knapp, of the firm of Duryee & Knapp, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Fairfield, Conn. Trains leave Canal-st. Depôt at 7 o'clock A. M.

Adams.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, June 17, Clarissa, wife of Platt Adams, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Washburton av., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Weeks.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday evening, June 17, Caleb Weeks, Esq., aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Jamaica, L. I., this day, (Friday) 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

De Klyn.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday, June 17, at the residence of Rev. D. M. Hankley, Leonard, eldest son of John B. and Rhoda De Klyn.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

Mitchell.—At Kinderhook, Columbia Co., on Monday, June 15, of consumption, Timothy G. Mitchell, eldest son of Rev. Wm. H. Mitchell, deceased, formerly of Charleston, S. C., aged 29 years.

☞ Charleston and Worcester papers please copy.

Ellis.—In Norwalk, Conn., Mrs. Mary Ellis, aged 86 years.

Funeral to take place at the residence of H. M. Prowitt, this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the Depôt to convey those wishing to attend. Trains leave Canal-st. at 9 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Burrows.—At Hamburg, Germany, on Thursday, April 23, Mary Ryer, daughter of Silas E. Burrows.

UNEQUALED FACILITIES.
JOHN A. GRAY,
No. 375 BROADWAY and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., Can COMPOSE, STEREOTYPE, PRINT, RULE and BIND anything required, at SHORT NOTICE, and in the BEST STYLE.

CALENDARS FOR 1858.
1858.—CALENDARS for 1858 can be furnished for ALMANACS and PATENT MEDICINE pamphlets, by JOHN A. GRAY, No. 375 BROADWAY, and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST.

WARNOCK & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer for the consideration of gentlemen an extensive assortment of
SUMMER HATS, DRESS AND NEGLIGE,
consisting in part of
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WHITE BEAVER,
THE PLAIN CASTOR,
of coffee, tea, and chocolate color.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN SOFT FELT HATS
of the finest quality and very desirable styles and shades, and an extensive variety of
STRAW HATS,
among which they mention the new and attractive
CONGRESS HAT,
a perfect zephyr, and exceedingly beautiful.

THE WORLD AT HOME AND ABROAD.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Five Cents a Number—$2 50 a Year. Number Twenty-five ready this Day.

Our readers will be glad to hear that
"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT,"
the new story, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, has commenced in last week's paper, by arrangement with the Author, and will be continued to completion. We congratulate our readers on the fact. A new work by Bulwer is perhaps the noblest intellectual treat that can be offered to a person of refined and cultivated taste.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S PAPER.
THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND—Illustration: Prince Frederic William, of Prussia, and the Princess Royal of England.
THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.
OUR MERCHANTS.
WHAT ARE WE TO READ?
MEXICO.
THE OUTFLOW OF SPECIE.
CHAT—A New Fashion—What's a Caudle party—
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN—"The Light Fantastic"—Of Perbacco's—The Fatal Sneeze.
TRAVEL NOTES IN BIBLE LANDS—No. [illegible] [From our own Correspondent.] Illustrations: Grotto of Christ's Birth (Bethlehem)—Church of the Nativity (Bethlehem)—Bethlehem—From Jaffa to Jerusalem—Tents in the Valley of Jehosaphat—A Ride to Bethlehem—Church and Grotto of Christ's Nativity—A Shepherd Monk—A Chase Home—Bedouin Pursuers—[illegible] take—John Stephens and the Guard at the [illegible] Gate.
THE PERIL OF A DAY.
[illegible]
LITERARY—New Books and Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE—[illegible] Appointments—Central American Affairs—Another New [illegible]—Foreign Appointments—The Washington Election—General Walker at Washington—A Way to make [illegible] Wholesome—The Rebellion in Ohio—[illegible] Utah—Election Intelligence—Personal—[illegible] of a Steamboat—Statement of a Passenger—[illegible]—Murderous Affray among [illegible] [illegible]
FOREIGN [illegible]—Baby's Name—The Grand Duke [illegible]—Prince Albert [illegible] Wales in a Coal Pit—[illegible] Telegraphic Cable—A Warning to Wearers of Hoops—Balloon Exploration—In Prison Sixteen Years for [illegible] a Poor-Rate—A Pious Gardener Wanted—A Duel at the Bottom of the Sea—Burial of a Murderer—[illegible] ries.—*France*: New Imperial Infidelities—A [illegible] Burial Scene—The Governorship of the Bank—Liberty of the Press—A King's Heart sent by Express—A [illegible] Joan of Arc—Rachel Turning a Christian—The great Catholic Saint—How Criminals are dealt with in France—An unlucky Jar.—*Russia*: A Batch of Hangings—*Italy*: Another of the Pope's Prisons.
THE ATRATO SHIP CANAL.—*Illustrations*: Kelley's Inlet—The Pacific Terminus of the Proposed Ship Canal—Descent of the Rapids—The Jaguar—The [illegible]—The Iguana—The Lagoon—Climbing for Cocoa—Lying off the Inlet—The King of the Negros—Junction of the Atrato and Truando.
THE DEAD SECRET—Chapter XXV—The Story of the Past.
GENERAL WARREN'S MONUMENT ON BUNKER HILL.—*Illustrations*: Dexter's Statue of General Joseph Warren—The Warren House at the Time of the Revolution.
PRATTLE AND TATTLE—Little Boots.
WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Chapters V., VI., VII. and VIII.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS—A Wonderful Lay Preacher—The Church of England—Protestantism and Roman Catholicism—Ecclesiastical Affairs in [illegible]—France and the Church.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
COMICALITIES—A Poser—Pegasus, by our Irish Artist.
* * Persons living in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing "Harper's Weekly" supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residence to the office of publication. The carriers who deliver the paper will collect pay for the same.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY
SUPPLIED TO DEALERS AND OTHERS EITHER IN THE CURRENT WEEKLY NUMBERS OR IN THE MONTHLY PARTS,
(EACH MONTHLY PART CONTAINING FOUR CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS OF THE WEEKLY,)
BY ROSS & TOUSEY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, NO. 121 NASSAU-ST.

PROCLAMATION.
TO POLICEMEN,
MUNICIPAL AND METROPOLITAN.
On Thursday, the 18th of June, 1857, and every Thursday thereafter, you are ordered to proceed to the nearest newspaper depôt and purchase a copy of THE POLICE GAZETTE, the better to enable you to discharge the duties of your position. In it you will find a full description of many notorious burglars, pickpockets, and thieves of all the different grades, with the localities they frequent, the manner in which they operate, &c. It also contains the life of VIDOCQ, showing how he became the great thief-catcher of the world. By order of
R. H. SEYMOUR,
Editor and Proprietor of the National Police Gazette.

CAUTION TO BUYERS.
LOW'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP being counterfeited by unprincipled persons at the present time, thereby causing great disappointment in the quality, they intend to take proceedings against those firms who are vending the spurious article.
Low's new Glycerine Soap, of a peculiar healing nature, and superior Honey Soap, to be obtained genuine of Mr. W. A. KINNILLY, No. 36 Chambers-st., New-York.
LOW, SON & BENBOW, No. 330 Strand, London.

TO COMMITTEES ON FIREWORKS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully informs purchasers for public display that orders cannot be taken after the 27th of June, in consequence of the numerous orders already received. All other kinds of FIREWORKS can be obtained as usual at JOLLEY & TIERS', No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 139 Williams-st. Address, as above, G. A. LILLIENDAHL.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES.
Salesrooms, No. 786 and 788 Broadway.
Entrance in 10th-st.
Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st.

STEREOTYPING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, from a LABEL to a BOOK, promptly executed by JOHN A. GRAY, Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., cor. Frankfort-st., Fire-proof Buildings.

WOULD YOU MARRY YOUR COUSIN? See what LIFE ILLUSTRATED says about "INTER-MARRIAGES" in THIS week's number. It is for sale by all Newsmen. THE PATENT MEDICINE SWINDLE—Comets and Eclipses, with illustrations—Human vs. Animal Magnetism.
EDITORS AND PREACHERS—Who have the largest audiences? The Rose, double and single, how produced. The Passion for Display.
RAMBLES IN THE COUNTRY—Going to Church—Threshing Machines in 1800, and in 1857, illustrated. Traps for Insects.
THE HARBORS OF LAKE ONTARIO and the Railroads South—New Cooking Range—Iron Hurdle Fence.
CHOOSING A WIFE—Woman's Heart—The Seaside Belle—Baby's Dream, a poem.
CITY GOSSIP—Weekly News—Notes and Queries—New Inventions—Information on various topics and numerous things well to know to keep up with the times. Get this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED; sent three months for 25 cents. Order from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

CLINTON PLACE HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORNER EIGHTH-STREET.—This commodious hotel, kept on the European plan, has spacious, well lighted and ventilated single rooms, from 50 cents to $1 per day. Suites of rooms for families from $3 to $5 per day. SIDNEY KOPMAN is happy to inform his friends that he may now be found at the "Clinton."

THE GREEK SLAVE ON EXHIBITION AT THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.—The above celebrated Statue, which can now be seen for a few days, free of charge, will positively be sold at auction, in the Rotunda of the Exchange, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, without reserve. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

PARISIAN ROSE BALLOONS.—A LARGE invoice just received from Paris. For sale, wholesale and retail, at HENRY DAVENPORT'S, [illegible] No. 237 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—COMPLETE [illegible] of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, [illegible] 1856 for sale. Apply to [illegible] E. TICE, this office.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF "CLERMONT," THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE [illegible] LIVINGSTON, AT CLERMONT, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July [illegible] P. M., at the Mansion House (on the premises), in pursuance of a judgment in partition.

The property consists of about [illegible] acres of land. On it is a mansion house built of brick and stone in the chateau style [illegible]. The rooms are celebrated for their [illegible]. The property is so well and favorably known, having been the residence of Chancellor Livingston, and afterwards of Mr. ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON, that a particular description is unnecessary. [illegible] Hudson River; along the river [illegible]. On the opposite side [illegible] background, of several pretty villages, are the Catskill Mountains. The view of the mountains from this place is surpassingly beautiful, and perfectly [illegible].

[illegible] (it is believed) are unequalled in this country.

The soil is of the very best; the garden excellent; a gardener is now working it.

There are large orchards with great varieties of fruit trees.

It lies about a mile and a half north of the Railroad Station of Tivoli, Dutchess County, to which the trains run in about three hours, and where the trains stop.

The library, consisting of some 2,000 volumes of choice works, and will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

The celebrated Gobelin Tapestry hanging in the drawing-room will be sold immediately after the property.

[illegible] New-York by one of [illegible] trains in [illegible] attend the sale or inspect the premises and return in the afternoon.

For further particulars inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 13 Pine-st., CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st., STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, No. 12 Wall st., Referee.

W. [illegible], Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, with everything contained in the [illegible] residence No. [illegible] West 21st-st., near [illegible], TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock. [illegible] to this sale we would say to housekeepers and those who attend this sale, that everything [illegible] is first class. The valuable collection of [illegible] groups, bronzes, and other elegant [illegible] seldom or never offered at auction; [illegible] which is for absolute and positive sale, and [illegible] removed immediately; to insure which a satisfactory [illegible] will be required of all purchasers. Sale positive [illegible] descriptive catalogues of which are ready. The furniture consists in part of:

Elegant 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte, with grand action, full double suite of rosewood parlor furniture, two [illegible] covered in rich brocade; one suite in rich three-[illegible] suits made to order two months ago; two [illegible] rosewood carved étagères, with mirror fronts; elegant rosewood secretary book-case, French escritoire, reception and Turkish chairs, Turkish lounges, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; rich silk and lace curtains, with imported shades to thirty windows; over 800 yards of superb velvet, Wilton and other carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, elegant mantel vases and ornaments.

With a large and valuable variety of rosewood chamber furniture, elegant armoires with mirror fronts, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, mirrors, full suits in velvet, [illegible] French and other chairs, with every description of superior dining-room furniture, magnificent extension table, rich China, silver ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, with chamber and basement furniture, marble, hall, stair oil-cloth, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., 10 shares of Preferred Stock of the Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad Co.—held hypothecated.

Also, about 20 marble mantels, sold to pay advances.

SATURDAY, June 20—At 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, [illegible] stair rods, rosewood bureaus, washstands, [illegible] centre and side tables, arm and easy chairs, [illegible] in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs, [illegible] pier glasses, gas brackets, or-molu chandeliers, [illegible] and a lot of china and earthenware.

Also, a lot step-ladders, wooden tubs, pails, iron pots, [illegible] to be sold without reserve, to close an invoice.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of dark brown horses, 16 hands high, 8 years old, very stylish and good travelers. Also, a phaeton, in fine order, [illegible] a double silver-mounted harness.

Also, a nearly new running-geared trotting wagon, made of the best material, by one of the best City makers; has been used but twice—made to order for the present owner, and only sold for want of use.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

THE [illegible] ESTATE.—AT PUBLIC sale, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the extensive park and grounds of Henry Beckett, Esq., situated at Bordentown, New Jersey, formerly the property of Joseph Bonaparte, containing two hundred and thirty four acres of land. A large and very handsome modern mansion, [illegible] with three story wing and requisite outbuildings, has lately been erected on the most eligible portion of the park, commanding a splendid view of the river Delaware. The house is built in an unusually substantial manner, handsomely finished throughout, and with all the conveniences of a gentleman's town residence. Its convenient position for travelling is unsurpassed, there being six or seven daily lines of communication between New York and Philadelphia, and branches to the western and northern parts of Pennsylvania, making it peculiarly eligible for a large public institution. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, and the whole of the personal property may be had if desired.—Maps, showing the location and extent, with full particulars, may be had on application to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, New York.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

AWAY TO THE COUNTRY.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH CITY ADVANTAGES.—Will be sold on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., the beautiful "Brokaw Cottage" at Claremont, 3 miles from Jersey City ferry, on the Bergen Point plank road. This cottage and out-buildings were erected three years ago by the late Alderman Brokaw for his own use, of best material and workmanship, marble mantels, hard-finished walls, &c. The carriage-house and stables are nicely finished and roomy. The property contains about two acres of ground, the most elevated on Bergen heights, over 90 feet above the water. The view is unsurpassed, overlooking the bay and harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Narrows, Highlands, &c. Water good, and health of location unexceptionable. Soil very rich. Stages from Jersey City ferry to Bergen Point, pass the premises hourly. Possession given immediately. Will be sold on the premises by D. SCOTT, auctioneer. The house will be open for inspection during the day on Monday, 22d inst.; also, on day of sale. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further particulars inquire of D. SCOTT, auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or BENNETT & HUNTINGTON, No. 4 Front-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FORTY FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FOUR PIANO-FORTES, FIVE PARLOR SUITES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 19, at [illegible] o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, by order of an executor, about forty French plate and oval mirrors of various sizes and descriptions, [illegible] entirely new and in good order. Also eight or ten richly carved gold frame, oval do., quite large. Also, four second-hand piano-fortes. Also, five suites of rosewood parlor furniture in crimson and gold brocatelle. Also, marble-top and mahogany dining-room, bedroom, and basement furniture, carpets and oil cloths, superior hair mattresses, oil paintings, 300 chairs, second-hand furniture, &c. &c.

N. B.—The sale will be large and worthy the attention of all concerned. Catalogues, giving full particulars, will be ready early Friday morning. Goods packed as usual at a moderate charge.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
Office No. 15 Park-row.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 19, at 10½ A. M., all the contents of the elegantly furnished residence No. 246 West [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs. In the basement are mahogany buffet and extension table, &c., together with a rich assortment of China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, &c. In the parlors are velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites; centre, side and pier tables; rosewood étagères, elegant mantel ornaments, fine oil paintings, easy and reception chairs, pier and oval glasses, lace window curtains, one of Nunns & Fisher's [illegible]-octave pianos, &c. In the chambers are the usual variety of rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, bookcases, sofas, carpets, chairs, and fine hair mattresses, and a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the [illegible] Union Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, a large and valuable collection of original Oil Paintings, belonging to a well-known amateur of this City. Most of them were brought by him direct from France in the year 1856. Among the number will be found choice specimens of Guercino, A. Ostade, P. Liberve, Assclyn, S. Veronese, Rubens, G. Dolci, P. Wouwerman, Ribera, D. Heem, Van Dyck, Domenichino, D. Teniers, Van Dyke, and other masters of various schools. Also, a valuable collection of ancient and modern original drawings, obtained about 30 years ago from several celebrated cabinets in Paris, all of [illegible] for the parlor or studio. They will be ready for examination on Monday, June 15, as above, with catalogues.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c. &c.—WM. H. KNOX will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, of every description, comprising, in part, sofas, sofa beds, lounges and lounge beds, in hair-cloth and damask; mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, black walnut, oak extension tables, black walnut dining and tea tables, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses and paillasses, mahogany rockers, Voltaire and easy chairs, gas chandeliers, and, also, fine oil-paintings. In short, every article which is necessary for housekeeping. Good chance for those in want of good furniture. Sale positive.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, of that valuable property known as No. 153 West 27th-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, under the direction of HENRY NICOLL, Esq., Referee, the lot, together with the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house erected thereon, situate on the south side of 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 153 West 27th-st. The house is three rooms deep, and contains all the modern improvements. Title perfect. See Referee's advertisement in New-York Evening Post. For further particulars, apply to

HENRY NICOLL, Referee, No. 24 William-st.

FRED. & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE BY FRED. & COLE—FRIDAY, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 68 South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, good furniture, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, pier glass and slab, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, China and glass ware, range, oak extension table, kitchen furniture and cooking utensils, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD, BLACK WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—J. SMITH will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 19, at 10½ o'clock, the fine furniture in the four-story dwelling No. 112 West 15th-st., consisting of a fine assortment of splendid suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson brocatel, one splendid suite of nine pieces in silk plush, two large étagères, with plate-glass doors and backs, music cabinets, large rosewood secretary bookcase, cost $100, Brussels and velvet carpets, do. ingrain, handsome paintings, parlor ornaments, solid rosewood centre tables, do. side with statuary tops, Gothic rosewood bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match, 30 pure hair mattresses, rosewood suites in hair-cloth, stuffed back chairs, mahogany sofas, sofa beds, oak and walnut extension tables, pillar and bottoms; marble top hatstand, dinner and tea sets of French China, with a large lot of common crockery and kitchen ware. Sale positive. Persons from a distance can rely on the furniture being equal to advertisement.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF LEASE OF BASEMENT NO. 337 BROADWAY—Elaborately fitted up for a Restaurant and Shooting Gallery, with all the [illegible], by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, divided in lots to suit purchasers; lease with the most [illegible] fixtures, as flooring, gas and water pipes; then the elaborate ornamental carpenter work, &c., which cost over $3,000, mirror, oil-cloth, bar and oyster counters, kitchen range, all the furniture, stock, glass ware, cigar-case, elegant carved sign, &c. Whatever may be the sacrifice, it must be sold, as the owner leaves for Europe. 20 per cent. required time of sale; balance following day. Rent $100 per annum. Chance for speculators, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, brogans and store fixtures, being the entire stock of a jobbing house in good order, to be sold at auction on FRIDAY, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 236 Greenwich-st. By order of Samuel A. Stowell, assignee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 58 Henry st., the genteel household furniture of a small family leaving the City; sofa, parlor chairs, easy chairs, centre tables, carpets, marble-top bureaus, kitchen furniture, &c.

NOTICE.—HEREAFTER MY OFFICE WILL close on SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M., until 1st of September next. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

$16,000,000.

MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.

$3,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $6,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.

Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887.

Interest at seven per cent., payable July 1 and January 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 465 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1864, and July 1, 1875, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which those three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 3,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 6,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 465 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Dépôt grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and Dépôt grounds of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they can be exchanged for, or are required to be sold to redeem the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange is now extended to holders of those Bonds, and their attention is especially invited to the advantages that will result alike to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 83 miles, and to ballast it and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Engine-Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $3,000,000.

The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at	$16,000,000
The present cost of the Road is about	13,000,000
The paid Capital is nearly	6,000,000
The Funded debt secured on the Road is	6,698,000

The earnings of the Road, mainly from local traffic, since the consolidation, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 1st of May, 1857, eight months, have been over $1,390,000. The net earnings for that time are at a rate of over 7 per cent. on the entire cost of the Road. They are the earnings of an unfinished and but partially ballasted and equipped road.

The earnings for 1857 are estimated at $2,000,000.

The Road is operated for 383 miles, from Pittsburg to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business passes to and from Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 83 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Four thousand tons of American iron are purchased, 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole work completed to Chicago within twelve months; after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the business of the road, to a permanent income of $4,000,000 per annum.

The guaranties of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburg and Chicago, and passes through 24 counties and 15 county towns, (including the termini,) the valuation of whose property for taxable purposes in 1853 exceeded $150,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and most productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburg and Chicago.

2. The road has over 15 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road as a route over various and large portions of its line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest CONTINUOUS Railroad in the United States, and for its whole length of 465 miles, part of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 816 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of 906 miles from New-York to Chicago, *via* Philadelphia, and on completion of the Allentown Road in Pennsylvania, of 885 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 62 to 72 miles in distance *via* Philadelphia, and from 73 to 83 miles *via* Allentown, as compared with the great routes through New-York—making also the shortest route, of 798 miles *via* Harrisburg, between Baltimore and Chicago. In alignment and grades the entire line from Chicago to Philadelphia has marked advantages, no grades existing between Chicago and Philadelphia, going East, over 53 feet per mile. Between Pittsburg and Chicago no grades occur exceeding 47 feet per mile, and for 385 miles there are no grades over 26 4-10 feet per mile, and for more than that distance the route is practically a straight line. The Road, therefore, must become one of the most important, if not the most important, PERMANENT avenues of American commerce, and its traffic will be limited only by its capacity.

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading through lines, and has corresponding advantages in grade, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical operation, and easy and cheap maintenance.

A full Exhibit of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished for the information of parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are now invited for the Construction Bonds, $150,000 of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1,000,000 of the Construction Bonds, conditional on that amount being taken, with the option to subscribers of taking $2,000,000 at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., (3d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

Office of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May, 1857.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 3 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyroot, Jerusalem, &c. &c.

Office in New-York, No. 9 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 20 William-st.,
[illegible] below Wall-st.
HENRY MEIGS, JR., } New-York.
WM. ALEX. SMITH, }

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, June 3, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive one-third the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $40 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required [illegible] for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued of the same tenor as those issued to [illegible] stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company [illegible] from the time [illegible] the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 20th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1877, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 29th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered, (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer; GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company. } Commissioners of Sinking Fund Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE.—This Company will continue, until further notice, to receive at par, contributions to its land fund. Shares, $200 each, entitling the holder to one share of the ordinary stock of the Road, worth, at par $100, and one share of the privilege stock, convertible into eighty acres of land immediately contiguous to the Railroad. A clear, unrestricted fee simple title to the land given in all cases, and guaranteed by the Company. Maps, and all necessary particulars, may be obtained at this office, by letter or personal application. J. B. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. Co., No. 39½ Exchange-place, New-York, June 15, 1857.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office.

H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—THE INterest due 1st proximo, on the following issues of Bonds of the City of San Francisco, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

On two hundred thousand dollars, ten per cent: *Fire Bonds.*

On three hundred and twenty-one thousand, five hundred dollars; *Civil Bonds.*

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, May 26, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan this amount in sums to suit, on good securities, at fair rates. Parties who may not wish to give their names until they know whether their application is approved, need not do so. All transactions confidential. Address S., Box No. 4,081 Post-Office.

KEOKUK CITY BONDS.—THE COUPONS on the above bonds due in New-York 1st prox. will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—ONE ELEGANT TWO-SEAT extension-top Rockaway, with pole; one do. do, with shafts; one Prince Albert Phaeton. All new, City built. For sale low for cash, or approved City paper, 4 months. Apply to A. Y. VAN AMRINGE, No. 311 Centre-st.

FOR SALE.—A BOSTON GIG, MADE BY THOS. H. GODDARD, of Boston, in perfect order. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 18 William-st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.

Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this company be closed in the cities of Milwaukee and New-York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next. J. HADLEY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was voted:

That a dividend of five per cent. be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next to such stockholders as shall be registered on the books of the Company at Boston or New-York, at the close of business on the twentieth day of the present month, and on the first day of August next to such stockholders as shall be registered on the books of the Company in London, at the close of business on the first day of July next.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the city of New York, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY; to holders of stock registered in the city of London, at the Union Bank of London; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 16, 1857.

The Transfer Books at the New York Agency will close on the 20th instant, and open on the 2d July.

TRANSFER OFFICE, NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, New-York, June 17, 1857.—The dividend due upon the Preferred Stock, amounting to twelve per cent. with the accruing interest, has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 6th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23th instant to the 6th of July. By order of the Board.

H. AITKEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA MINING COMPANY, No. 25 William-st., New-York, June 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the first day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d inst. to the 1st of July. By order of the Board

JOHN STANTON, Jr., Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Chatham Bank have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. payable on and after the 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed from and including the 22d inst., until that date.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

New-York, June 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of New-York has, this day, declared a semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, New-York, June 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	R. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Labens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duser,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Pardon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	R. W. Cortles,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June, 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made before 1st July will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Prest's.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER A. TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. — GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMONDS OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, Times office.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 280 Fulton, near Greenwich, in the basement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JANE McKEEN and LEONARD HAZELTINE, Administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of Joseph McKeen, deceased, plaintiffs, vs. JONATHAN WILT, GILMAN LOWD and NANCY his wife, Lucinda McKeen, Joseph McKeen, of Omro, Wisconsin; James W. Preston and Mary his wife, Alice McKeen, Elizabeth McKeen, Belinda McKeen, Joseph McKeen, of Brunswick, Maine, and Elizabeth his wife, John McKeen, also of Brunswick, and Francis his wife, James McKeen, of Topsham, Maine, and Octavia his wife, Charles J. Gelman and Alice his wife, Daniel Taylor and Nancy J. his wife, Jane Taylor, George Thompson and Martha his wife, John Adams and Zintha his wife, Eliza Sears, Ira J. Wilson, John Stevenson and Mary Ann his wife, William Cory and Nancy Jane his wife, Isaac Cochran and Annis his wife, Jephthah Hazelton and Mary Annis his wife, John Orr and Lamira his wife, Elizabeth Ingalls, Henry Morrow and Mary his wife, Duncan McArthur and Luke his wife, James McKeen, of Sardinia, in the State of New-York, Flora McKeen, James McKeen, of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, Marcellus McKeen and his wife, Silas D. McKeen, of Lapeer, in the State of Michigan, Isaac McKeen, Harvey Chamberlain and Juliette his wife, Cyrus McKeen, Edwin R. McKeen and Sarah his wife, John McKeen, of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and Clarissa his wife, Addison McKeen, Hugh Gale and [illegible] his wife, Cyrenus Sleeper and Almira his wife, William Johnson and Betsey T. his wife, Isaac Orr and Mary his wife, James Richardson and Rachel T. his wife, Henry H. Richardson and Silvia his wife, William Orr and Abigail M. his wife, Francis Curtis and Julia M. his wife, George C. Toplin, Caleb P. Toplin and Alma his wife, Warren Toplin, John L. Burgess and Ann Julia his wife, John Toplin, Mary Ellen Toplin, Atlanta Toplin, William Doe and his wife, John Doe and his wife, Harriet Doe, James M. Doe and his wife, Annis Towle, William Dorrogh and Jane his wife, John A. Tenney and Lydia his wife, Horace Annis and Perlie his wife, George W. Annis and Lucy his wife, Walter Watson and Margaret his wife, Ellen M. Annis, Lois M. Annis, Nancy Brown, Mary Batchelder, Abigail Young, Joseph Whittier, Daniel Whittier and his wife, and Reuben Whittier and his wife, Defendants.

To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 10 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1857.

LEE & SMIDT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1857.

my29-law6wF* LEE & SMIDT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—To AARON MILLER, THOMAS STANIFORD, JOHN HORSPOOL, JOHN CUMMINGS, and all others claiming an interest in the premises hereinafter described, or the moneys awarded therefor: Take notice that by virtue of an order this day entered on the petition of Joseph C. Pinckney in the above entitled matter, you are hereby notified to appear before FREDERICK W. KING, Esq., the Referee appointed to examine into and report upon the claim of said petitioner, JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, and of any other who may be interested in and to an award made by the Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above matter, to unknown owners of lots Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60 in block No. 684 in their report in the above matter, at his office, No. 25 Nassau-st., in the City New-York, on the 11th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1857.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Petitioner.

THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 25 Nassau-street. je5-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against HARRY HALL, Henry Boyd, Paul R. Casaleur, and Ann Eliza Casaleur, his wife; Elijah B. Kimball, Mary Marshall, Peter Thornton, William Thornton, Robert N. Smith, Isaac P. Snow, Jr., John S. Anderson and George W. Beebe, defendants. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 3, 1856.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1857. BARRETT & BRINSMADE, my15-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATTHEW ALLEN against DAVID BLAIR.—Summons for a money demand on contract, [Com. not served.] To DAVID BLAIR, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest on twenty dollars and seventy-five cents from the 13th day of October, 1849, and on one hundred dollars and seventy-five cents from the 30th June, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 12, 1857.

H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1857.—Dated May 20, 1857.

my29-law6wF* H. P. TOWNSEND, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSIAH W. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER CHALMERS, William Archer, James French, William B. Holdsworth, John C. Barrett, Samuel Atkinson, The British Linen Company's Bank, Theodosius O. Fowler and Mortimer Livingston, Executors, &c., John Aitken, and The Rockville Bank, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants WILLIAM B. HOLDSWORTH, JOHN C. BARRETT and SAMUEL ATKINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1857.

H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,

my22-law6wF* No. 111 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE PETTIBONE against HARMON K. ROOT, et. al.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 26th day of June, 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer:

All that certain house and lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of Nicholas Bayard, deceased, by lot number twelve hundred and eight (1208), bounded westerly in front by Broadway, northerly by lot number twelve hundred and seven (1207), easterly by ground now or late belonging to Charles M. Graham, and southerly by lot number twelve hundred and nine (1209), containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, being the property commonly known as number five hundred and twelve (512) Broadway, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.

JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.

je10 14t. R. GOODMAN, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM WAY, ISAAC A. BRAGAM, HENRY R. BUELL and HENRY A. SEARLE against THOMAS PING.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the twentieth day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1857. THAYER & ARNOUX,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau-st.

This complaint was filed in said office May 21, 1857.

THAYER & ARNOUX, Attorneys, &c.

my22-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—NATHANIEL M. TERRY and J. DELLA TORRE against EDWARD HAWKINS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To EDWARD HAWKINS, above-named defendant: Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of sixty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1857.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

je12-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI COLE against AGNES COLE.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 8th day of June, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 347 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1857. [illegible] & SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je12-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 221 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.

my22-law6mF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE BROWN, Plaintiff, against RICHARD TOTTON and EMILY his wife, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, ANTHONY DUGRO and DORETHA his wife, BERNARD BEISTERBORG and —— his wife, JOHN FITCH, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above defendants, BERNARD BEISTERBORG: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, May 19th, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 293 Broadway, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19th, 1857.

F. W. GRISSENHAINER, Jr., Plaintiff's Att'y, my19-law6wF* No. 293 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated June 12, 1857.

je19-law6mF* SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 28, 1857.

ap30-law6mF* JOHN R. LANDON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of E. T. & C. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1857.

ja23-law6mF* MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, —April 28, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for revision and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 20th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.

J. W. ALLEN,
J. V. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, June 15, 1857.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 18, the ordinance respecting Dogs found running loose or at large in any of the streets of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of fifty cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the pound, on the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the certificate of the Pound-Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset, on the day in which [illegible] of expenses.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CUSTOM HOUSE, New-York, [illegible]
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, [illegible]

NOTICE.—IMPORTERS HAVING GOODS [illegible] of withdrawing for consumption, on or immediately after the 1st of July next, would facilitate business by having [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

HEATING AND VENTILATING NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL IN MOTT-ST., VIth WARD.—Sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and setting apparatus for heating and ventilating the new Primary School in Mott-st., in the VIth Ward.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of A. McVay, Superintendent of Public Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and proposals will be received at the store of Walter Roche, No. 514 Pearl st., corner of Centre, and at no other place.

The Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.

WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARK, } Committee of Board of School Officers, VIth Ward.

New-York, June 13, 1857.

TO SURVEYORS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned until the 25th instant for surveying and mapping that part of Bergen Township bounded by the Morris Canal, New-York Bay, Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay. For particulars and specifications apply to

A. D. MELICK, No. 80 Pearl-st., New-York.
JACOB M. VREELAND, No. 25 Front-st., New-York.
HARTMAN VREELAND, Bergen, N. J.
Commissioners.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID BUYing a note dated about May 20, for $1,500, made by the subscriber, and indorsed by C. Saxby and Jas. M. Smith, Jr., the same having been obtained without consideration, and will not be paid. JAMES T. ROGERS, No. 16 City Hall-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MECHANICS.—The advertiser is desirous to meet with three or four persons (two of them practical mechanics) to engage with him in the purchase of the patent right for Brooklyn and Long Island for the manufacturing and sale of a superior and important article, from which a business on a large scale can be conducted. The same has been introduced into most of our large Western Cities with great success. In Cincinnati over $60,000 profit has been realized the past year, and in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg and other places proportionate results have been obtained. The best of references given as to the utility and profit of the article, some of which is in New-York City, where it has been recently established. The price of the right is $12,000, $4,000 of which will be advanced by the subscriber. Undoubted references for integrity and business habits are required. Address O., box No. 1,444 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, CASH, OR GOOD NOTES, IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE.—The advertiser, having relinquished his importing business, now offers balance of stock, consisting of brandy, wine, Irish and Scotch whiskey, gin, &c., together with usual office furniture, on fair terms for cash, approved paper, or well located improved or unimproved real estate in Brooklyn, or for a snug country house and some land. The business has been done in one of the best localities in New-York. The stock will not exceed $5,000; it may be divided and disposed of in smaller—say two or three—lots; but if sold together, can be removed or remain, for convenience of purchaser, for a time, at low rent. Address, for the present, through Brooklyn Post-Office, A. LA TOURETTE, or Agent, Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DEsiring to enter into a hairworks and jewelry manufacturing business may apply to a gentleman who, having been engaged for a number of years in that line in France, England, and in this country, wishes to found such establishment. Only those who have means from $5,000 to $10,000 may address F. W. B., New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 3 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 32d-st.

A GOOD CHANCE TO DISPOSE OF A stock of goods, in exchange for a valuable tract of land, within one hour's distance by railroad of one of the principal cities West. A good opportunity offers to any party wishing to make a trade of the above description. Apply at No. 385 Broadway, room No. 14. C. R. HOWE & CO.

$20,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN of good standing, with this amount, can purchase the interest of a retiring partner in the fancy hardware business, long established, well located, very pleasant, attractive and lucrative. Brokers need not apply. Address G. & R. M., office of this paper.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 120 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

WANTED.—A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN wanted to learn a new and beautiful business that can be done at home, and is both very profitable and saleable. Only $5 required for full instruction. Apply at No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., room No. 1, up stairs.

STEAMBOAT ISLAND CITY FOR SALE.—Together with the lease of slips, docks, &c., connecting with Flushing Railroad. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, Agent.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at the United States Warehouse, No. 54 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL OSGOOD, on July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

DATE.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
	Sampler No. 1				
	Samples No. 2				
	M P		one case,	Jane D. Cooper,	Leghorn.
Decem'r, '56	No mark	1	3 bdls iron tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Decem'r, '56	Rollin, Thorn & Co.		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '56	Carl Schmudbill, care of Mr. Louis Tobias, 340 Grand-st N.Y.		one case,	Herman,	Bremen.
Decem'r, '56	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 14 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '56	Thomas Taunton, No. 9 Hammons-place, South 3d-st., Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '56	Hodgsmon, Clark & Co.		one case,	Brig Wave,	Nassau.
	Barclay & Livingston	P & L	one package,	Alameda,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Minho,	
	Aug'tus Cameron, Beaver-st., N.Y.		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Mackie, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York		one package,	Atlantic,	
	C (diamond R) & Co.	201|250	one package,	Planter,	
	M R S	17	one package,	Washington,	
	M. Morris		one package,	Washington,	
September, '56	Robert C. Clark		one case,	Clarissa,	Neuvitas.
August, '56	J L	10	one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '56	J L		one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
January, '56	A in circle		four casks,	Helen and Francis,	
January, '56	A in circle		two casks,	Helen and Francis,	
September, '56	F and L, and C P and F under	759,760,761, 762,765	five ½ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '56	J M and R under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '56	H B united	202	one case,	Schiller,	Rotterdam.
	H U G	99	one case,	Aurora,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hammond, care Grinnell, Minturn & Co.		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Mrs. Simmonds		two half barrels,	Fidelia,	Liverpool.
	A D.	1268	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	P D.	3077,3215	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P S	1	one case,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P D.	1296,3171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	De Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N. Y.		one box,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
Feb 28, '56	J K	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Feb. 6, '56	F K R Co. in a cross	418	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 6, '56	D over D K in diamond	109	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
May, '56	R & C.		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
	B		5 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		5 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		10 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middleburn, Mass.		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Bradlie & Wood, London		10 pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	B & G		one box,	C. E. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	P S.	1012	one case,	Geo. Hurlburt,	Antwerp.
	L. H. Simpson & Son.		one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	A F	709	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	R & Co.	2061	one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Havre.
	American & For. Bible Society		one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	Miss E. S. Richards, care Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark		two bags,	Lynda,	Unknown.
	P B	1	one case,	Margaret Evans,	London.
	A B united	11	three caroons,	Monseratte,	Savanilla.
	U A		one caroon,	Restler,	Savanilla.
	S L over S C R		six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A	211	one caroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over N	75	one caroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R	109	one caroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	No mark		lot willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	I H E M		one chest,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M	6	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J P B	5	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one crate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	G R & G	101	one case,	Vermont,	Havre.
	Y in a diamond		one bale,	Yorktown,	London.
	U S & C	3	one case,	Agnes,	Bremen.
	A. Iselin & Co.		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2198, 2199	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
March 8, '56	W B, in a diamond	20,21,28,29	four cases,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	D E	1	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	L W B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen.
	H J B		one box,	D. Hoadley,	Antwerp.
	H H united		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
	M I R S U R		one case,	God Speed,	Marseilles.
	T W B & C.		one case,	J. W. Andrews,	Bordeaux.
	H F united	3, 5	two cases,	Norwood,	Bordeaux.
	H F B		two boxes,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	F G E	458	one case,	Union,	Havre.
	L S & C	19	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	S		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L in a ring		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	E C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L in a diamond	17	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J	20	one cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	Messrs. Westerman & Co. No. 290 Broadway, N. Y.		one package,	Westphalia,	Bremen.
	D L B, Trenton, N. J.		one package,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	T, in a diamond	100	one cask,	Christiana,	London.
	No mark		one cask,	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	I E	50	one hamper,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	T & Co.	562	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
	J	3	one cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	No mark		two casks,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P in a diamond or Y in reverse triangle or no mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	U D in an octagon		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	V D united and M		one cask,	Venus,	Caracoa.
	G F over T	53	one bale,	Champion,	Leghorn.
	A	758	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	No mark		one anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two kegs,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two bags,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one bag,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one box,	R. Drummon,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales,	Naples,	Leghorn.
	No mark		two barrels,	Tivoli,	Neuvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C H in a cross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	I in a diamond	144, [illegible]	[illegible]	Asia,	Liverpool.
	No mark		[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool.
	S in a triangle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool.
Jan. 2?, '56	L N	[illegible]	[illegible]	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 2?, '56	L N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool.
Jan. 1?, '56	W elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	Steamer [illegible]	Havre.
	J M L		one bale,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark	100	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C H, or no mark		one hogshead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H, or no mark	26	one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	125	one bale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	13,13,16,21	four bales,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burham		one box,	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	A pole on top and bot. of a diamond, with B over C in centre.	5,933, 5,934, 6,342	three cases,	Orpheus,	Bremen.
	I H over B		one box,	Union,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	B M J	1	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	K B	276	one bale,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	W B	98	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	A D in a diamond	821	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Foulkes & Sons, New-York		one looking-glass,	Euphemia,	Curacoa.
November, '55	J. Sherwood		one box,	Express,	Havana.
October, '55	No mark or B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
October, '55	B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December, '55	No mark		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	W in a diamond		five boxes,	London,	St. Johns.
January, '56	Michael Carrol, care Cyrus Field, Cliff-street, New-York		one cask,	London,	St. Johns.
March, '56	J P F		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
March, '56	G B Waite		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	M L D		one empty barrel,	Switzerland,	Havre.
	No mark		one caroon,	Azalia,	Aspinwall.
	A K	40	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	Triangle with balance pole	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	L W C	259	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	V in double triangle	10	one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	C M F, N. Y.		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	S M	1	one trunk,	Barcelona,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '56	S H	70	one case,	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	804	one basket,	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	H over C.	1	one case,	Havre,	Havre.
October, '56	H	1	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	C	1	one package,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	C	2	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
February, '56	B in triangle W below	367	one case,	A. Z.,	Liverpool.
October, '55	B G K	2111	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
February, '56	D A & Co.		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
December, '55	Mr. Gallgny		one case,	Bavaria,	Havre.
	D F	2	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
December, '55	H & Co.	1229	one basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
October, '55	M over J U	69	one bale,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	A B over B in diamond, K on left	17, 18	two cases,	Humboldt,	Hamburg.
	No mark		four hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Colner, 364 Cherry-street		one barrel,	M. Evans,	London.
March, 1856	A E, care J. E. Santos	1	one box,	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. E. Santos over B	12	one barrel,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	V L B in diamond	46	one barrel,	L. D. Carver,	Bordeaux.
March, 1856	Fra Tune Carmechi		one bag,	Tennessee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark		eight logs timber,	F. P. Ladd,	St. Johns.
	B	1, 2, 3, 4	four cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	R W C	1, 2, 1 no No	three cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	No mark		one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '56	A C	54	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
October, '54	H in diamond and K on right	36	one case,	American Congress,	London.
October, '56	C H P		one case,	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '56	W M Neil		one case,	Arctic,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one bundle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	E. Titus, 47 Sand-st., Brooklyn		one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	V	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M B P	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	J T K	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	C D, anchor between	2127, 2128, 2129, 2130	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	P D, and D in triangle		two kegs,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Henry R. King, No. 50 Wall-st.		one case,	St. Peter,	Leghorn.
	No mark		one bundle bags,	Sartelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two barrels,	Victoria,	London.
	M R, anchor between		one case,	Flying Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Mosquera & Co.		one case,	H. W. Moncure,	Kingston.
	L G	2	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	454	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Victoria,	London.
	K and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A. Henausen, A. H	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in a diamond with N on right		one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	A	2	one case,	A. Dorathea,	Bordeaux.
	U A		one caroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Samuel Eisly		one box,	Ocean Queen,	London.
	H in a diamond with W&C on r't		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '54	P with a large C	1,004, 1,005	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1854	G in a star	231@234	fourteen cases,	Hermine,	Bremen.
March, '54 / Sept. '55	H S with &c. in a diamond	102,103,104	three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c.	101	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	B & W	7	one case,	Franklin,	Havre.
	G & B		one package,	Fulton,	
	Robert Godfrey	Salem	one package,	Europa,	
	G in a diamond with F	104-47,66-98	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Weed		one package,	Arago,	
	Huntington & Brooks	4	one package,	Africa,	
	H. Ober		one package,	Borussia,	
April, '56	R. W. Lloyd		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	S & S		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one cask,	Alma,	Havre.
April, '56	H. A. Coit		one case,	Grenada,	Havana.
April, '56	No mark		one bale,	Isis,	Havana.
April, '56	H. Bledoin		one box,	Quaker City,	Havana.
April, '56	V	1@5	five packages,	R. L. Lane,	Havre.
	J T	181,182,184	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	187	one qr. cask,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	Mark de aced		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M H	532	one case,	Franklin,	
Aug. '56	No mark	291 bags	gum copal,	Humboldt,	Melbourne.
	T E	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
Dec, '55	D & S		one bale,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B & C in a triangle, with C B under and diamond over	125	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	L in a diamond, with D on left		one bundle steel,	Lucy Thompson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B		two iron tires,	Neptune,	Liverpool.
July, '56	G H	8	one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
August, '56	Triangle with balance pole		one box,	Comet,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D over B		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
July, '56	U		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
October, '55	Pole over G D		one box,	J. Abbott,	Bremen.
January, '56	Pole over C D		one box,	Johann,	Bremen.
Unknown	No mark		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Double triangle		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B G		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B F		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	S. Louis		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	J. B. Blank Blain		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
February, '56	Dr. G. W. Cabanis		one case,	Heralis,	Shanghae.
	E	75	one case,	Hermann,	Unknown.
	'56 U	8	one case,	Steinhard,	Unknown.
January, '56	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		two demijohns,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D. E. Verage		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A V	86	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M & C	8614	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	W T W & C		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L R & C	200	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D P	100	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P D	200	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct '55	H & W	7	one package,	North Star,	Havre.
Nov. 14, '56	No mark		one chest,	Arago,	Havre.
Oct. 7, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
May 12, '56	G H		two bales,	Edinburg,	Glasgow.
Nov. 24, '55	Geo. Mallory		one case,	Ocean Queen,	London.
Oct. 4, '55	E. Cunard		one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
May 2?, '56	No mark		one case,	Shamrock,	Liverpool.
March 12, '56	A	1, 2	two trunks,	Cumberland,	Havre.
May 19, '56	D	16	one tin box,	C. Lawrence,	Liverpool.
Unknown	Mitchell & Remmenburg		one bundle,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 20, '56	J. B. Doubons		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
Feb. 2?, '56	S over G S in a triangle		one case,	Christiana,	London.
March 19, '56	S & C	768	one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
Unknown	E D F	30,40	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '56	No mark		one case,	Camerlex,	Havre.
April, '56	E. Fisher & Manning		one case,	Carioline,	Bremen.
Jan. '56	T A	6121	one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 22, '56	Sturgis & Shaw		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 23, '56	B		one case,	Sea Lark,	Antwerp.
May 2?, '56	H		one case, L	Bergmaster,	Antwerp.
May 2?, '56	G G	47	one package,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Unknown	John Gilnon		one package,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Unknown	P & C	136	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 14, '56	V A V	8	one caroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
May 14, '56	V A V	8	one caroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one caroon,	M. Ellis,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A		one caroon,	M. Ellis,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one caroon,	M. Ellis,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	A R over 11	112	one caroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
June 26, '56	A R over 11		one caroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
Unknown	U A P		one caroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L in a diamond	204	one caroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	C	1	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	W & A		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	D B C	60	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U S	3	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G D in a square	250	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L P		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P Q	42	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 12, '54	B	5	one bale,	Titania,	Trieste.
March 11, '56	No mark		one bale,	Arabella,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	No mark		one lot rattans,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one lot hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		three bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U A		one caroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct, '55	O & Co.	2080	one case,	Martha,	Bremen.
July, '56	G. D. Munroe, N. Y.		one case,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
April, '56	P & Co.	159	one case,	North America,	Liverpool.
Nov., '55	L		24 bbls.,	Order,	Hamburg.
August, '55	M in a triangle, pole across top		one case,	President Smith,	Bremen.
May, '55	J Brooks		one cask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May, '55	No mark		one bbl. chains,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
October, '55	S & R	50	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '55	S & C	101	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
December, '55	T S united	3	one cask,	Peonisburg,	Rotterdam.
August, '55	B reversed and united to L		two caroons,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
August, '55	J G, or O & A		one caroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
April, '55	S W	1025	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
April, '55	A B	59	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
August, '55	No mark	448	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
August, '55	F		four bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
July 12, '56	A D in a diamond	1191	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
July 12, '56	S over D in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
July, '56	S over G in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under	4, 5	two cases,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '56	B G K	3119	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
July, '56	R R in a diamond	1137, 1139	two cases,	Mary Bradford,	London.
June, '56	Mr Valerie		one case,	bk. C. B. Williams,	Havana.
Jan. 3, '55	J S, N Y.	1, 2	two casks,	Manhattan,	Liverpool.
Jan. 3, '55	300 in a diamond		19 bdls. sheet iron,	Australia,	Liverpool.
Jan. 10, '55	M M over O B united	1, 2	two hampers,	Rhine,	Hamburg.
Jan. 12, '55	B in a triangle	11	one case,	Robert,	Hamburg.
Jan. 12, '55	M & Co.	3468	one case,	Astracan,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 27, '55	No mark		2 bdls. sheet iron,	Marsh'l O. Roberts,	Liverpool.
March 7, '55	No mark		3 logs rosewood,	Hermitage,	Liverpool.
March 22, '55	No mark		one box sugar,	S. D. Horton,	Bermuda.
April 28, '55	J B and C in a diamond	1	one cask,	America,	Liverpool.
May 14, '55	Mr Taylor	1	one cask,	Americ'n Congress,	London.
July 3, '55	Juan Frances, Port Owando, care J. Thompson, No 47 South-st.		one box,	Julia M. Hallock,	St. Jago de Cuba.
July 16, '55	No mark		one box,	Lucy Ann,	Cardenas.
Nov. 30, '55	H & B.		one bale,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
April, '54	S B.	3	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J S over N Y.	2	one cask,	Africa,	Liverpool.
October, '54	No mark		one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
August, '55	N H in a diamond	300	one case,	A. Bonninger,	Rotterdam.
February, '55	Locschinck & Womandock		one parcel,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
February, '55	La Sala & Co.		one parcel,	Brother Jonathan,	Not reported.
July, '55	John Wilson, Madison Co, N Y.		one box,	New-York,	Liverpool.
July, '55	P N.	3	one case,	C. A. Bogstide,	Bremen.
June, '55	No mark		one barrel,	Caroline,	Liverpool.
February, '55	M & W Myron, Mrs Wingrove, N Y.		one cask,	Dirver,	Liverpool.
April, '54	P N.		3 iron pipes,	Europa,	Liverpool.
June, '55	J F Dennis, care Lord & Taylor		[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Johns.
July, '55	M & C F B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Jago de Cuba.
[illegible]	My Harvey, N Y		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J H		[illegible]	Geo. Seymour,	Hamburg.
[illegible]	No mark		one chest,	Geneseo,	Hamburg.
[illegible]	[illegible]		7 bars steel,	Hermine,	Bremen.
[illegible]	P L in a circle	[illegible]	one case,	Lelia,	Rotterdam.
September, '55	L no mark		one box,	Louisiana,	Hamburg.
September, '55	H B and M	30	one bale,	Louisiana,	Marseilles.
October, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Minnesota,	Liverpool.
May, '55	A in a circle	557	two cases,	Montreal,	Rotterdam.
October, '55	T B over S in a diamond	264@3?8	five casks,	Mary Bradford,	London.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
4:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.
SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FORT HAMILTON, BAY RIDGE AND STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—On and after THURSDAY, June 4, the SISTER ISLAND will ply daily as follows:
Leave Fort Hamilton, at 7¼, 9¼ and 11¼, A. M.; 1¼, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Bay Ridge, at 7½, 9½ and 11½, A. M.; 1½, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Staten Island, for Fort Hamilton, via Bay Ridge at 8¾ and 10¾, A. M., 12¾, 2¾, 4¾, and 6¾, P. M., and for Bay Ridge only, at 8 P. M.
Fare between any of the landings, 5 cents. Twenty-five tickets, $1 00; 50 tickets, $1 75; 100 tickets, $3 50.
Stages at Fort Hamilton for Greenwood, New Utrecht and Bath. Cars for Greenwood and Brooklyn from Bay Ridge avenue, 5 minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 [illegible]
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 [illegible]
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.
THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL" will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 20, leaving Spring-st. at 9½ A. M. and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; pier No. 3, North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.; Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton, Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BENSON, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Stat[illegible] Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare 5 cents.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug 5	1857
Saturday, Aug 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug 19	1857
Saturday, Sept 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept 2	1857
Saturday, Sept 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept 30	1857
Saturday, Oct 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct 14	1857
Saturday, Oct 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct 28	1857
Saturday, Nov 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov 11	1857
Saturday, Nov 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov 25	1857
Saturday, Dec 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec 23	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. [illegible], 2,281 tons burth.; INDIANA, Capt. [illegible], 2,364 tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. [illegible], 2,315 tons burthen; JASON, Capt. [illegible], 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
The steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 24, and be succeeded by the JASON, July 8, and QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22.
For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively TO-MORROW (Saturday,) June 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.
The ERICSSON will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 4th of July. COLUMBIA, 18th of July. ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.
No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin .... $130 | Second cabin .... $75.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. [illegible] For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,951 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'sday, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 29.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CANADA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CANADA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 9½ and 10 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 8th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 83,) Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 386 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 364 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE, carrying freight for Geelong, Adelaide, and Sidney. Packet for 22d of June—The magnificent A 1 extreme Clipper Ship SEA NYMPH, 1,318 tons, Windsor Commander, will have the usual dispatch of this Line and clear positively on her advertised day, Monday, June 22. This ship is the only clipper now on the berth, and is guaranteed to be the only vessel leaving in June. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unequaled for convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 E. R., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 165 Pearl-st.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The renovating and relaxing effects of the present hot season render it necessary for the prevention and cure of diseases by every one to take some purifying and alterative medicine. We have no hesitation in asserting that the original and genuine Extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, is the best medicine in the world for the purpose. It purifies the blood and expels from the circulation, the stomach and bowels, all that is offending and [illegible] to health. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!
It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudence in life. NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING.
[illegible] OF THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY [illegible]
The Leprous-distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curdling, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.
BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.
HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared strictly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. [illegible] that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.
The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.
See Professor Dewees' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.
It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use, [illegible] to convince the most skeptical [illegible].
Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. T. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening (Sundays excepted).
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vital power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. [illegible] genuine European preparation, and effectually protecting them from spurious and counterfeit imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. [illegible] and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living authorities for the cure of the urinary, seminal and sexual systems,) has removed from No. 510 Broadway to No. 61 [illegible], half a block west, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and the effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Gleets and nervous complaints also treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his practice to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 3 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL REMEDIES, but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $1,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equal uniform celerity. [illegible] WARD you must [illegible] feel that [illegible] himself again." 10 Canal-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 33 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

ALL AILMENTS—AS AGUES,
Blue-devils, Bile Blues,
Colds, Cholic, Cholera,
Dumps, Diarrhea,
STEINFELD'S Cordial Bitters are certain to meet,
(The number is 70, Nassau is the street.)
Just try these famed bitters, you'll soon lose your pain,
And to keep you in heal'h—why, go there again.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease: $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating DR. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. [illegible]

DR. [illegible]

MEDICAL DISPENSARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1838.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office No. 45 Orchard-st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 359 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¼ to 1¼ inch, for sale by JER. CARMER & Co., No. 67 Broad-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

THE POLICE WAR.

[Continued from First Page.]

...ically that he struck or otherwise assaulted anybody at the police ... at the City Hall, on Tuesday, as charged in the warrant for his arrest issued by Recorder Smith. The warrant has not been served upon him yet, and he is unable, he says, to account for the delay. He shows a bold front around the City Hall, and has rather invited service than otherwise. He has sent his counsel to Recorder Smith and ascertained that a warrant had certainly been issued. To inquiry of counsel whether the Recorder would admit the Alderman to bail, the Recorder is said to have answered dubiously. The bail ought to be some $5,000, but as the party making the complaint of assault still lies in danger of his life, he (the Recorder) might deem it improper to admit any bail.

As for the facts of the alleged assault, the Alderman says that instead of assaulting any one, he prevented several from being knocked down and beaten. He declares that he arrested two men, who were making themselves active and cruel with their fists and clubs. Relative to the service of the warrant, he avers, with profane emphasis, that no Metropolitan Policeman shall arrest him. He will fight his best, and they will have to fight their best, before they take him in custody. He will allow Mayor Wood's Policemen and the five Municipal Policemen appointed by the Board of Supervisors to arrest him, and none others.

ASSAULT BY A MUNICIPAL POLICEMAN.

The following affidavit concerning officer Oakford was made before Recorder Smith yesterday morning:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Thompson C. Dunn, of the City of New-York, carman, being duly sworn, says that on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, instant, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon, this deponent was in Sherwood's Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in said county, when John Oakford, having on the uniform and star of the Municipal Police of said City, came into said restaurant, accompanied by another of said Police officers, and soon after followed by half a dozen or more of said Police; that deponent was standing in said restaurant, in conversation with several persons, when said Oakford came up; that the subject of conversation was Mayor Wood, against whom [illegible] opinions were expressed by different persons then present; that said Oakford was not known to this deponent; that said Oakford said to deponent and others that Simeon Draper was as bad a man as Fernando Wood, and addressed deponent, and asked how he knew anything against Fernando Wood, to which deponent replied, by common report and his treatment of his partner, to which said Oakford replied: "You are a damned liar!" Deponent said, "You are a gentleman," and said Oakford immediately struck deponent a heavy blow over his right eye, which felled deponent to the ground; that deponent was stunned by the blow, and severely cut and bruised; that said Oakford had some instrument on his knuckles; that deponent, after getting upon his feet, asked said Oakford his name and number; that he replied, "Kiss my a—!" and soon left the place. That this treatment was entirely unprovoked by and unexpected to this deponent; that said Oakford was an entire stranger to this deponent, and had no conversation with him or any persons with him, other than as above stated.

THOMPSON C. DUNN, No. 53 Perry-street.

Sworn before me this 18th day of June, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, Recorder.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Mayor Sustained by the Aldermen—The Board to Remain in Session Daily.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Clancy, *President*, in the Chair, when the following business was transacted:

The following resolution was offered by Alderman McSpedon, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby instructed to conduct the defence of any suit brought against the Mayor of the City, or against any of the Aldermen or Councilmen, whether in courts of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which have been instituted by reason of the appointment of Charles Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner, or which have grown out of or have any connection with the official action of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in respect of such appointment.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Alderman McSpedon:

Whereas, The City has been and still continues in a state of extreme and dangerous excitement in consequence of the attempt of D. D. Conover, under the alleged authority of the Governor of this State, to usurp and occupy the position of Street Commissioner, which vacancy under the plain provisions of the Charter, can be supplied only on the nomination of the Mayor; and

Whereas, The said parties have since resorted to unusual and vexatious proceedings, by the issue of innumerable warrants and processes of law, requiring excessive amounts of bail, and not calculated to bring the existing controversy to any satisfactory conclusion, but to foment and increase the present popular excitement and alarm, therefore

Resolved, That this Board pledges itself to sustain the Mayor and the Municipal Authorities in every legal manner [illegible] in their efforts to vindicate the [illegible] of the City, and secure effectively the [illegible] of the Metropolis.

Resolved, That this Board remain in continual session until the termination of the existing excitement, and that we cordially tender to the Mayor our services in every legal form, as the Chief Magistrate and highest Executive officer of this City.

Alderman Tucker hoped the resolution would not pass. There was no necessity for it. It was the duty of every Executive officer to maintain the peace, and he believed that would be done. To pass such a resolution was to increase the excitement. He had hoped the farce had been played out; they had had enough of it. Such a measure passing the Board would only tend to continue it, and therefore he was opposed to its adoption. He could see no necessity for the Boards meeting every day—they could be called together at any time when necessary.

Alderman Blunt moved to refer it to the Law Committee. If those persons had done anything wrong, he, for one, was not willing to make himself responsible for their acts. And he saw no good reason for doing so at the present time. The motion to refer was lost. The ayes and noes were called, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 15 to 4.

A report directing the Chief Engineer of Fire Department to procure 3,000 feet of leather hose, was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be, and he is, hereby authorized to take for public use any fire engine not in actual service, and place the same in possession of any organized Fire Company that will work the same.

The Board then adjourned to this morning at 10 A. M.

THE POLICE WAR IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Argument of Charles O'Conor for the Appellants.

Points on which they base their Claims to Victory.

Mr. Evarts' Argument for the New Commissioners.

The Legal Points submitted for the Respondents.

Argument of Judge Edmonds for the Plaintiffs.

Before Hiram Denio, Chief Justice, Alexander S. Johnson, Geo. F. Comstock, Saml. L. Selden, John W. Brown, Alonzo C. Paige, Wm. H. Shankland, and Levi F. Bowen.

The People of the State of New-York, on the relation of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, Plaintiff and Appellant, vs. Simeon Draper, Jonas Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell, and James S. T. Stranahan, Defendants and Respondents.

The Court of Appeals was opened in the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol, on Wednesday morning, and the above case was immediately called on.

Mr. Charles O'Conor commenced the argument of the case on behalf of the appellants. He commenced by dwelling on the importance of the case then submitted to the people of the State and to the inhabitants of the cities in particular. In a legal point of view, however, he considered it a very simple question, and had feared that he would find some difficulty in finding words enough to occupy the two hours given him.

Mr. O'Conor then read the "Statement of Facts" of the appellants which we have already published. He continued by remarking that the case turned upon the question whether the Constitution was to be interpreted by the Judiciary according to its spirit, or according to its letter. Because the Constitution did not expressly forbid an offence, the respondents assumed that it was authorized by some twenty words at the end which were thus made to nullify the spirit of the whole instrument. This the appellants were prepared to deny.

Mr. O'Conor then went into an argument in regard to the different divisions of the State, which he claimed were by fundamental law, irrespective of any Constitution, counties, cities, towns and villages with their subdivisions. Mr. O'Conor then showed the derivation of the word county, and maintained that the police, both in this and the mother country, had always been a local institution. The Legislature, however, had undertaken to change all this, and divide the State into districts and precincts.

The counsel then proceeded to read and argue upon his various points.

In the first place, he contended that it was the office of a written constitution to declare in more effectual manner the form and framework of the Government which the supreme authority has approved. Experience has taught that this may only be done by classifying the powers of Government and vesting them in independent departments. The Constitution of 1846 does this, and therefore contains effectual guards against administrative abuse.

It created and defined, in express words, the two great administrative departments, the Legislative to frame laws, and the Executive to carry them out, without giving either of those departments the slightest influence in the choice it evoked from the original source of all power, the judicial department.

To this department, guarded as it was from all corruption, was given the power of declaring the supreme law, and of restraining all attempts to evade it. This was not done in express terms, but by inevitable implication.

Constitutions must be approached by the judiciary with the greatest reverence, but still there was room for interpretation and construction. The duty of the Court is to seek for the spirit which pervades the constitution, and interpret it in good faith accordingly.

"Construction," says a learned writer, "is the deduction of meaning from the spirit of the text, where it is not plainly referable from the letter. Let everything that is in favor of power be closely construed, but everything in favor of the liberty of the citizen be comprehensibly construed, inasmuch as power can protect itself, while the citizen needs protection. For the same reason, this writer continues, we ought always to construe comprehensively in favor of the judiciary as against the Legislature. The power of local government is subject to the supreme central power, and that central power must therefore be guarded against. After some further remarks, and an appeal to the Court to defend the judiciary in the assault now made upon it by the Legislature, and to save the City of New-York from the bloodshed and anarchy that has arrived at, Mr. O'Conor proceeded to read his second point. This related mainly to the question of the Legislature having power to abolish the divisions of counties, towns and villages. The counsel quoted several sections of the Constitution in which these divisions are recognized."

If it be true that the Legislature cannot, for general purposes, make other divisions than counties, cities, towns or villages, yet for *specific* purposes it was argued that they might—for taxation, or for lamp and watch districts. Thus they might take two thirds of New-York, and one third of Brooklyn, and call it an *arrondissement*. So for purposes of police, they might make a new coat out of two or three old coats, and redivide, and set off in scraps and parcels, and make new districts, and having thus confounded the whole subject of local government, they might *get around* that prohibition which forbids the alteration for purposes of general government, and the whole scheme and design of the Constitution is defeated.

The leading intent of the whole Constitution was to decentralize. Confidence in the people and distrust in those whom they have chosen appear in every line. The patronage of the Governor and the Legislature was taken away and placed in the hands of the people or of the local authorities. Even the power of "gerrymandering" was taken from the Legislature by vesting the power of forming election districts in the hands of the County authorities. But the present Legislature had hit upon a new method of gerrymandering, and there was no express negative to be quoted against it.

Third Point. The Metropolitan Police Act, in its whole scope and design, and in every one of its provisions, is repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and it is consequently void.

I. There is a manifest intent pervading the Constitution that districts shall not be created for permanent purposes of civil government which are "new, anomalous and unknown" to the people and to the Constitution itself.

II. The Legislature cannot be permitted to defeat this design or to circumvent and overreach the provisions of the fundamental law by nag and unheard-of devices.—(*Warner vs. The People*, 2 *Denio* 272.)

III. The division of the country into separate districts with powers of internal government, administered through officers chosen in and by the vicinage, is the distinguishing feature of a Free State. To carry this principle to the utmost practicable extent was a leading object of the Constitution. If *all* local officers may be appointed by the central power that object must fail, and each county, city, town and village, so far as official patronage is concerned, may, by Legislative magic, be reduced to the condition of an Eastern pachalic or satrapie.

IV. There is nothing in the suggestion that *necessity* might arise for the creation of these anomalous governmental districts. Such is not the fact. And, if it were, the people in their fundamental law have refused to acknowledge it.

1. The divisions recognized for permanent purposes of civil government contemplate society in its normal condition. The exigencies of insurrection, war, pestilence, famine, &c., invoke the military power of the State, or the employment of temporary civil *agencies*, not permanent *officers*.

2. Pilots and coast-guards of every description must always be employed in reference to *natural* divisions. They do not come within the idea of arbitrarily-formed local districts. Officers to attend the movement of vessels or property along the whole course of a natural or artificial stream, or even along a railroad, or in a balloon route, when one shall be established, might well be brought within the same principle.

3. Hospitals and asylums for the reception of patients without reference to the local residence of such patients, and prisons, or other public establishments of like general character, have no feature of political locality.

4. It may be conceded that many acts which have been passed for the draining of swamps, and for the building of bridges, court-houses, &c. by State appointees within the limits of particular counties, cities, towns, &c. and at their cost, are valid. These are mere temporary *agencies* for the performance of a single specified act. Under this head, much irremediable abuse of the legislative power, and much virtual usurpation may occur. But the want of effectual restraint at that point, is no reason for throwing down the barriers which have been provided at others.

V. Even if the general concluding words of Art. 10, § 2, should be deemed of obscure or doubtful import, they cannot be so construed as to set aside or render inoperative all the positive provisions of the Constitution concerning local officers. The operation claimed for them would make void the first and fundamental article in the bill of rights. *Const. Art. 1, § 1.*

1. If these words, as probably designed by the Committee who framed the section, shall be deemed applicable to local officers only, then they must be construed *reddendo singula singulis, i. e.*, "elected" by the people of the counties, cities, towns or villages, or "appointed" by the authorities thereof, as the Legislature may direct.

2. If they are to be applied to all officers, State or local, the same principle of construction must be followed. As to State officers, they, too, must be "elected" by the people of the whole State, or "appointed" by some State authority.

3. This construction is necessary to avoid the inadmissable conclusion that the people, by an ill-worded supplement, have virtually repealed a great part of their own Constitution.

Fourth Point.—The repealing clause is inoperative.

I. The Legislature did not intend to abolish the preexisting system, unless this new device contrived to take its place should take effect. Simple, absolute and unconditional repeal was not intended, but only substitution or repeal *sub modo*.—(Tims vs. The State, 26 Alabama 165, 170. Eason vs. The State, 6 English's (Ark.) R. 4, 81.)

II. The whole design and frame-work of the act depend upon the provisions which are void. In such a case, all mere incidents must fall with their principal.—(Warren vs. Charlestown, 2 Gray 84, 97, 98. Exchange Bank vs. Hines, 3 Ohio State R. 34.)

Such was a summary of the arguments which he had to urge on the part of the appellants, and he respectfully submitted to their honors that the judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed, and judgment entered for the people.

OPENING ARGUMENT OF WM. M. EVARTS, ESQ., FOR THE RESPONDENTS.

Mr. Evarts then addressed the Court. He agreed with Mr. O'C. in regard to the importance of the case under argument. But the inquiry into the constitutional powers of the State Government were of more importance to the people of the State than any points concerning local government or the election of mere local officers. It was in the attitude in which we regarded this particular law and the fundamental power of the State, that the importance of this case consisted.

It would be found that a great portion of the argument of the other side had been applied to preliminary matters. The major proposition of the other side was that all laws must be in consonance with the Constitution of the State; and the minor proposition that this law being repugnant to the Constitution of the State is invalid. They would claim as a converse proposition, that what was not repugnant to the Constitution of the State in legislation is valid, and that this law is not repugnant to the Constitution of the State. The first section, as well as the title of the law, announced in a plain, straightforward manner what the Legislature intended to do. Its title was "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." The first section carried out the first part of the title—the remaining sections were to carry out the details. Within the constitution of the police district and the attribution of duty the Court has the whole subject-matter of this act. It might be conceded that in the act there was some particular authority given in reference to particular offences, such as keeping gambling houses, &c. It would be found that the Legislature had throughout consulted the existing civil divisions of the State, and had given authority to the local Governments in respect to the raising of the money to pay the police, to declare the number of police, &c., so that these Commissioners might be considered as officers to act under the direction of the local authorities. It rested in the power of the local authorities to defeat the operation of this law, because they were trusted to supply the whole force and operation of the act. The Supervisors had it in their power to say of what number their police should consist. The authorities of New-York might disband the present police force, and make no provision for the payment of a new police. The Supervisors of New-York could do as they had done—say that the police force should consist of only five men, but they could not at the same time say that the other police force of 800 men should be under the control of the authorities of the City; for the law said that the police force of the district should be under the control of the Commissioners. By force of this statute any officer of the Metropolitan Police could execute a warrant any where throughout the State without having his warrant indorsed by the local Magistrate. Though it was not deemed necessary to have a large police force stationed elsewhere in the State, it was thought advisable to have this central force in the Metropolitan District, so that wherever, within the State, there was riot or insurrection, there was this large topical police force that might be called on, and thus save the necessity of calling on the military.

The act was a necessary one, a proper one, a useful one, and should by no means be attributed to partisan motives or to the grasping of patronage by the Executive. Were it usual at the present day to have preambles to acts, the preamble to this one might read as follows:

"Whereas, offences against property have of late increased in and near the Metropolis, and the local establishments of nightly watch and nightly police have been found inadequate to the prevention and detection of crime, by reason of the frequent unfitness of the individuals employed, the insufficiency of their number, the limited sphere of their authority, and their want of connection and co-operation with each other; and, whereas, it is expedient to substitute a new and more efficient system of police in lieu of such establishments of nightly watch and nightly police, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, and to constitute an office of police, which, acting under the immediate authority of one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, shall direct and control the whole of such new system of police within those limits, it is therefore enacted, &c. &c."

Such was the preamble and such were the grounds for the establishment of a police by the British Parliament in the time of George IV. In 1844 the Legislature of this State took into consideration the insufficiency of the Police in the metropolis, and passed a law establishing a day and night police. In 1846 the same State of New York further took charge of the Police, and further amended the system by making the Mayor its head and giving the appointment of the men to the Aldermen of the Wards. In 1853 this same Legislature again interfered and placed the appointing power in the hands of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the State, the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge. He insisted that they were a Board of Commissioners appointed by the State. It is true two of those officers existed before and were only selected as such Commissioners by the Legislature. It was clear that if the Legislature could lodge that power in such three officers, it could lodge it in any other three. There was no distinction between lodging that power in three officers elected for other purposes, and lodging it in the hands of three men appointed for the purpose and holding no other office whatever. In 1857, the police system—the authority of which was so lodged—did not, it must be said, work well either for the stationary citizen or the temporary visitor. The expansion of the population of the city of New York and of the city of Brooklyn, the population of Richmond and Westchester, also increasing, needed some adaptation of the police system peculiar to the altered circumstances. The population of these places, doing business in the city and residing elsewhere, are at one period of the twenty-four hours in one county, and at another period in another.

The law may prevent the New-York City Policemen doing duty in Brooklyn or on Staten Island, but it does not prevent the New-York rowdy fighting in a riot in Brooklyn. And what was there to prevent New-York pickpockets following a crowd into and exercising their profession in Richmond County? Why deny the upholders of the peace the privilege which its violators enjoy?

Mr. Evarts went on to say that the first point for the respondents was, that the act establishing the Metropolitan Police District is within the constitutional power of the Legislature. The State of New-York is a body politic, a political and social civil unit—the people of the State of New-York are political, uniting in the body called the State of New-York. We are citizens of the State of New-York, and between the boundaries of the feeble individual on the one side, and the powerful Government on the other, there stands no master whatever. And let me say, that the law-making is the only power necessary to Government. The Governor and the Government are the only relations necessary to civil society. Now, when the governors meet in Convention, everybody in the State is supposed to be there, with all the powers belonging to civil society, and they arrange and distribute that power, or reserve it to themselves as they think fit. They say, in effect, that we will not pass any laws encroaching upon the liberty of speech or of the press,—taking private property for public use, without compensation, and each of us are left after the Convention has done its work, with our individual rights not subject to that power or control. Our Constitution undertakes, also, to exercise certain powers of specific legislation, the whole power of the legislation which the people possess, being vested in the Legislature chosen by them, with power to pass all laws not disposed of by the Constitution. So true is this, that the Legislature is the only form in which the people can make laws, and if a body of the people themselves, in convocation, pass laws they are not legal, because they have placed themselves in the hands of the Legislature, in the Senate and Assembly, where the whole people assemble to make laws in such way as the Constitution has provided.

The subject of this act, therefore, he contended was within the control of the Legislature. The first duty of any law-making body was the protection of the peace. This was the second subdivision of their first point:

II.—The subject matter of this act is wholly within the legislative power.

The following citations of statutes and authorities show the variety, reach and scope of police powers:

See 4 Bl. Com., ch. 13, "Offences against the public health and the public peace or economy." 5 R. R. S., 881, *Title Misdemeanors.* 1 R. S., 848, Title, "Regulations for the Preservation of Public Health." Id. 818, "Quarantine," in the port of New-York. 2 R. S. 6, "Of the Internal Police of the State."—21 titles. Charters and Ordinances of Cities, for the prevention of fires. 2 R. S. 1818, p. 368, § 1; p. 369, § 83, for destruction of buildings to prevent spread of fire. (18 Wend., 126, the Mayor vs. Lord; 2 Denio, 461, Russell vs. the Mayor. 5 Mass. R., 467, Commonwealth vs. Sessions of Norfolk; 9 Id. 388, Same vs. Sessions of Middlesex. Laws regulating intramural burials, &c.; see 7 Cowen, 588, Stuyvesant vs New-York. Id. 349, Vanderbilt vs. Adams, 2 Metc., 329, Commonwealth vs. Dana 12 Pick., 184, Baker vs. Boston; 11 Metc., 55, 2, 6 Commonwealth vs. Tewksbury. 7 Cush., 86, Same vs. Alger. 33 Maine, 560, Preston vs. Drew. And see 11 Peters, 102; Corporation of New-York vs. Miln, where the subject of Police Regulations was largely considered. 5 How. U. S. R., 504, the License Cases.)

Having disposed of these authorities, he came to the next question.

III.—There is no pretence that the Act of the Legislature in question, either in form or substance, encroaches upon the Judicial or Executive power of the State as lodged by the Constitution in appropriate courts and officers.

There is no pretence that, in form or substance, it invades the individual rights of members of the State, reserved from all Governmental disturbance, Legislative, Judicial or Executive, under the Constitutional provisions to that end, known as the "Bill of Rights."

Having briefly commented upon this subject Mr. Evarts came to the second and third points, which he read:

Second Point—The act in question is not in any respect counter to any express prohibition, restriction, or limitation of or upon legislative power found in the Constitution.

The only articles of the Constitution containing any such prohibitions, restrictions or limitations, are Art. I, VII., VIII.

Before reading the Third Point, Mr. Evarts said he would ask the Court if they had ever heard of an act passed by the Legislature which was wholly repugnant to the Constitution? If they did, it could only be in instances embraced in the following features:

Third Point.—The act being thus invulnerable upon the points already considered, repugnancy between it and the Constitution can be claimed to arise only—

(A) By its legislation, in some principal feature and effect, being subversive of, or in conflict with, substantive and affirmative provisions of the Constitution in the political establishment, organization or distribution of the powers of Government, whether in respect of divisions of territory or ascription of functions.

(B.) By its legislation being, in the same sense, subversive of, or in conflict with substantive and affirmative provisions of the Constitution in the nature of fundamental and permanent legislation, touching the *policy*, in distinction from the *frame*, of the Government, and of which the Constitution presents various examples.

(C.) By its legislation, though not subversive or conflicting as above stated, being within the purview of substantive and affirmative provisions of the Constitution, completely exhausting the subject of such provisions, and so, by implication, excluding legislation within the same purview.

II. It is in fact claimed by the plaintiffs that the act in question is repugnant to the Constitution upon one or the other of the grounds last stated, in one or both of two particulars—

1. That the offices created by the act, and now filled by the defendants under the Governor's appointment, are such as by the tenth article of the Constitution, must be filled by election of a local constituency or by appointment of some local authority; that is to say, that these Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District are county, city, town or village officers, whose office was in existence when the Constitution was adopted.—*Cons., act X., § 2.*

2. That the act erects "a new and anomalous district unknown to the Constitution," and that "the Constitution, by a necessary implication, forbids the Legislature to erect, *for any permanent purpose of civil government*, new districts unknown to the fundamental law;" in other words, that these Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District are *not* either county, city, town or village officers, either in territorial or functional authority, but are officers of a new scope and vigor of authority, both territorial and functional, not named in the Constitution, nor consistent therewith.

It is obvious that these two objections cannot stand together, and their conflict, of itself suggests the answer to both, viz: that these Commissioners are, within a limited territory, the depositaries of a special function of State power, in its *nature* coterminous with the State, in its *exercise* distributive and capable of delegation at the will of the Legislature.

But these objections will be considered separately and in the order named.

Mr. Evarts proceeded to enlarge upon this point, and its divisions, quoting numerous authorities, and referring to numerous examples, arguing that many precedents existed for the transference of the power of the existing county officers to Commissioners appointed by the State. They were legislative enactments from the time of the Constitution down, on (what was said to be intrusions on) the authority of County or City officers, and no one had ever thought of contesting them. It was very clear that unless the State were kept out of a county, as the Federal power was kept out of a State, it did not matter whether the power delegated by the State was vested in this or that man, local or non-local. The Legislature had continually authorized county officers to perform this, that or the other, which they could not do under mere county authority, and yet no Sheriff, or other party, had called them intruders, and set up his office as superior to the Legislature.

It being now 2 P. M., the Court took a recess until 4 o'clock. The following are the remaining points of the respondents.

Fourth Point.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District are not either county, city, town or village officers. Their functions extend over the whole District, embracing four counties, which contain two cities and many towns, and if the substantive measure of extending a police system over a district of the State, not limited by county, city or town lines be valid, the Commissioners, whose authority is coextensive with the district, cannot fall within any local designation of office less extensive than the district.

II. But if the district over which their administration of the police authority of the State extended were coterminous with a county, city, town or village, they would not be county, city, town or village officers.

(A.) The nature of the function of the administration of the Police power of the State is sovereign and central—its exercise must reach every part of the State—its ramifications must severally cover circumscribed districts—it may be administered within those circumscribed districts by State officers, or intrusted to local officers.

Whether the officers designated for this duty are State officers, or County or City officers, will depend, not on the sphere, but on the source, of their official authority.—*In the matter of Whiting*, 2 *Barb. S. C. R.*, 513. *Citations under second sub. of 1st Point, (supra) and in supplement, (infra.)*

(B.) That the accustomed, or even universal, policy of the State had been to accredit and empower by statute county, city, town or village officers to perform certain duties or classes of duties, clearly would not disable the State from adopting, in its discretion, a new and different policy of commissioning its own officers to discharge those duties.

This would be to make the local officers the masters of the Legislature, in this regard, out of the fact that the Legislature had always been the master of the local officers.

III.—But if these Commissioners be county, city, town, or village officers, within the meaning of the Constitution, they are "officers whose office has been created by law" since the adoption of the Constitution, and their appointment is open to legislative control.

The act of 1853 first introduced, in name and function, the office of "Commissioner of Police," and first established a Department, capable of control by a Board of Commissioners.—*Laws* 1844, ch. 315; *Laws* 1846, ch. 202; *Laws* 1853, ch. 228. *Cons. Art. X.*, §2.

Fifth Point.—The act in question in its plan and effect of establishing a "Metropolitan Police District and providing for the government thereof" is in no respect repugnant to the Constitution.

I. The act does not destroy or obliterate any of the divisions of the State recognized by the Constitution, or, in fact, existing at the time of its adoption; nor does it, in the remotest degree, touch their integrity or affect their harmonious relation to the State or to each other in the frame and scheme of government established and to be maintained under the Constitution.

II. It does not create, "for any permanent purpose of civil government," or for any governmental purpose, any new civil division of the State.

a. A civil division of a State for the purposes of government exists only when, within its limits, it has an organization and administration of separate, however subordinate and special, government.

III. The act, in intent and effect, purpose and plan, is an exercise of the police power of the State, by delegation from the State Government to a Board of Commissioners, over the population within certain existing civil divisions of the State whose local governments and magistracies are made to cooperate, in their several functions, in the execution of the legislative will.

IV. The whole control of the civil divisions of the State, of what they shall be, and how far their local legislation and administration shall reach, and how it shall be conducted, is, in the nature of the case, with the Central Government.

Whatever restrictions upon this power are claimed, must be found in the Constitution; and if there be any touching the exercise of Police power by the State throughout its borders, they must be pointed out.

V.—It may readily be conceded, without approaching the subject in hand, that whatever provisions in conservation of local rights or powers to and in the civil divisions of the State the Constitution contains, could not be avoided or defeated by legislative changes, either in the designation or bounds of these civil divisions, or in the arrangement of their magistracies and the powers of their governments. The substance remaining, the Constitution would apply, notwithstanding the change of name and form.

Sixth point.—The question is of the *power* of the Legislature in the police of the State and of all the parts of the State, not of the wisdom or policy of this or that exertion of such power.—*Brown vs. Maryland*, 12 *Wheat.*, 439.

1. It must be admitted that the Legislature could repeal all the police powers by law vested in any local authorities.

2. It must be admitted that the Legislature could supersede an existing system of police powers lodged in local authorities a general system regulated by State magistrates, and its force made up by State enrollments.

3. It must be admitted that this additional State system may either be applied only to parts of the State, as the Legislature may determine, or, if applied to the whole State, may be accommodated in its form, strength and measure, to the different social needs of the various parts of the State.

4. It must be admitted that if existing local police powers can be repealed *before* any State system is established, such repeal may be made after, or simultaneously with, the establishment of a State system.

II. The *principle* of the objection of repugnancy to the Constitution made to this Act goes to the denial of the essential sovereignty of the State Government, and exalts the local authorities and the inferior civil divisions of the State into supremacy over it.

1. If, on *any* occasion or in *any* necessity, the State can exercise, of its own central vigor, and by its own original administration, the police powers set in motion by this Act, to *any* extent, form or effect,—if it could do so in case of famine, pestilence, invasion, insurrection, local or general—the Legislature, not the Judiciary, are vested with the power and with the discretion of its exercise.

2. If this police power of the State is abrogated by an *implication* arising out of the recognition of the civil divisions of the State in the Constitution, and an expressed purpose to maintain special and subordinate local administration within them, it is impossible to save the whole body of legislative power from the same fate.

No legislative measure does, or can, operate, except over or within one or more of the civil divisions of the State; and there is no legislation [illegible] but what, by the authority of the State, might be [illegible] local officers [illegible].

3. The [illegible] the parts of the State greater than the whole [illegible] the rule by [illegible] exceptions—annihilates the [illegible] of legislative power deposited with the Central Government, by exhibiting the fragments which have been lodged [illegible].

Seventh Point.—The question of repugnancy of a statute with the Constitution, as a judicial question, is determinable by a comparison of the text of both, in the sensible meaning of each, interpreted so as to elicit the thought that the words express.

All considerations beyond these limits are not forensic, but deliberative—not judicial, but legislative. (Fletcher vs. Peck, 6 Cranch., 87. Gibbons vs Ogden, 9 Wheat., 188. James vs. Patten, Paige, J., 2 Seld., 12, 13. Oakley vs. Aspinwall, Bronson, J., 3 Coms., 568. The People vs. The Mayor of Brooklyn, Ruggles, J., 4 Coms., 428-9; Newell vs. The People, 3 Seld., 9. Ruggles, J., p. 84; Johnson, J., pp. 97-99. Edmonds, J., p. 100. Wells, J., pp. 121-2. The People vs. Cowles, Johnson, J., 3 Kern., 350 60. Wynehamer vs. The People, 3 Kern., 378. Comstock, J., pp. 390-2. Johnson, J., pp. 410-13. Selden, J., pp. 428-32. Hubbard, J., pp. 451-58. T. A. Johnson, J., pp. 473, 476-7. Grant vs. Courtes, Supr. Ct. Gen. Term, Wright, J., Pamphlet pp. 8, 11, 12, 14.)

The Constitution of this State is a *written* Constitution. No distinction can be taken between a written Constitution and *what is written in the Constitution.*

The notion of "the spirit of the Constitution" as something other than, or superior to, the body of the Constitution, or *what is embodied in the Constitution*, is either purely verbal and fanciful, or, if it be substantial, is universal judicial despotism, or absolute popular anarchy, as it may chance to shape itself.

The notion that a law may be *not repugnant* to any one portion of the Constitution, and yet be *repugnant* to the whole Constitution, is illusory.

Eighth Point.—The logic of the objection to this act for repugnancy to the Constitution has no other force or support than that it is repugnant to the second section of Art. X. of the Constitution, rightly interpreted in connection with the general frame of the Constitution in the distribution of power and of the administration of power.

I. The text of this article does not touch the subject or purview of this law.

II. The general purpose imputed to the Constitution, to decentralize power, is not in conflict with the Act.

The extent of that purpose, and the manner in which it is to be executed, are defined by the text of the Constitution itself.

It makes the great State officers elective by general ticket.

It makes the entire legislative force of the State elective.

It makes the entire judicial force of the State elective.

It makes all the *enumerated* county officers elective, and all county and town officers not enumerated elective, except as the Legislature may direct them to be appointed by the local authorities.

It leaves all village and city officers to be elected at large or by divisions, or appointed by local authorities, as the Legislature may direct.

Here the purpose of decentralization stops. The Constitution so far declares its will, and provides for its execution, in the disposition of offices; *all beyond it leaves absolutely to the will of the Legislature.* "*All other officers* whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, *and all officers whose duty may hereafter be created by law*, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct." (Const., Art. X. §2.)

The effect of all this is:

(A.) To make certain offices elective by the whole State.

(B.) To make others elective in judicial, county, town, city, and village districts, and divisions.

(C.) To fill others by local election or appointment, as the Legislature may deem best.

(D.) To leave *all others* then existing, and not so provided for, and all others the Legislature might thereafter create, to the sovereign discretion of the Legislature.

III.—The purpose of the Constitution to decentralize power has been greatly overstated.

The great legislative department is a central power.

The great judicial department is a central power, with unimportant exceptions.

The executive power remains central, except as the Constitution has to a partial extent, and the Legislature may to a further extent, decentralize it.

So far as it reaches, the principle of decentralization applies equally to local offices and to those not local. The principle not being *universal*, its effect in each particular case must depend upon the terms of the Constitution and upon particular rather than general reasons.

Our construction, as explained and limited, does not and cannot subvert the policy of the Constitution. It only leaves to the Legislature *that part of the sphere of official creation which the Constitution has not itself preoccupied.*

IV.—The instances and illustrations of the power to create new offices, and new spheres of duty, and to delegate administration of governmental functions, and to provide offices and functionaries for them, otherwise than by local election or appointment, presented by the legislation of the State since the adoption of the Constitution, are numerous.—See Statutes cited in Supplement to Points—(infra.)

Ninth Point.—The objection to the act on the ground that the fifteenth section "invades private property without compensation," does not arise on this *quo warranto*, but the section is not open to this animadversion.

Tenth Point.—The relator is without title to the office, on the ground that the new law (1857) is Constitutional, or that the old law (ch. [illegible], Laws 1853) is unconstitutional.

He was not elected a Police Commissioner.

He was not appointed by any local authority.

If the function of Police Commissioners is an *office*, a person must be *elected* or *appointed* to fill it; attaching it *ex officio* to another office would not be to elect or appoint, but would be a mere evasion. And if it is not an office, *quo warranto* will not lie to oust an intruder and admit the relator. If the office is that of Mayor, or Recorder, or City Judge, it is an answer to the action that the defendants are not alleged to have intruded into the office of Mayor, City Judge, or Recorder.

Eleventh Point.—The judgment should be affirmed.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT,
WM. CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
Of Counsel for Respondents.

The time of adjournment having arrived, Mr. Evarts suspended his argument until the afternoon session.

The evening session of the Court commenced at 4 o'clock P. M., when Mr. Evarts concluded his argument, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Cutting, who spoke till the adjournment of the Court.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Yesterday morning the Court assembled at 8½ o'clock, when Judge Edmonds rose to make the concluding argument on the part of the appellants. He observed that if, in the course of his remarks, he should fail to give to the arguments of counsel on the other side the attention which they deserved, he trusted it would be attributed to the right cause—the limitation of time to which he was bound. He would first notice the tenth point of the respondents, in which they aver that the relator is without title, as he was not elected a Police Commissioner. He submitted that, on a *quo warranto*, it was of no moment for the Court to pass upon the title of the relator, being a matter with which they had no concern.

If he were reasoning with the Legislature on the propriety of passing, he could not present the necessity for such a law in more glowing colors than had been done by the counsel on the other side. With reference to the anarchy now prevalent in New-York, the bloodshed and strife, he charged it on the law which he now had under discussion. The counsel had asserted that there was in the hands of the Legislature power to provide a police for this great State. He was not there to question that power, but to insist that out of the letter and spirit of the Constitution there was a limitation of those powers. He conceded that there was a general power in the Legislature for establishing a police for the State, but what he contended for was that there was no provision for an independent police, subsisting irrespective of local authority, and the appointment of such a police was, he maintained, an infraction of the Constitution. He would concede the power of the Legislature to create new territorial divisions in the State, subject to the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution. The power of the State to incur debt, for instance, was unquestioned, but the Constitution placed a restriction upon it, and a question arising from that restriction had once been passed upon in that Court.

The Legislature might change the boundaries of counties, but the Constitution provided that no new county should be erected. It has been argued that the Legislature might centralize the Police force; the Chief of Police might reside at Albany, and he might have a deputy in each town, who might take their orders from Albany. This would indeed be a State Police, and though no violation of the Constitution, would be found to be impracticable. The Albany Chief would soon become a cipher; his local deputies would act independently of him, and the office would continue a local one.

It has been urged that the Legislature might repeal all the Police Laws relating to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, without meeting the restrictions of the Constitution. Is this such an act? You may repeal police laws without meeting such restrictions, but in the enactment of a new law, appointed to such and such duties, you meet, as we contend, the restrictions of the Constitution, and override them, as is done with the present law.

Another objection made by the counsel is, that there is no express prohibition in the Constitution—nothing prohibiting the Legislature from passing such a law as this. There certainly is something in the Constitution with reference to the election or appointment of local officers; and it is for us to find out what that something is. The spirit of the Constitution must be studied to get at its meaning in any particular instance. There was not a deed or document produced in a court of law that had not to be studied for its spirit as much as for the letter. Judge Story and others had written on this point, that where ambiguity occurred in the wording of the Constitution, its whole scope and tenor must be considered, and interpretation then had its proper function.

He could not but admit that that Court had met to consider what might be termed a new party question, but it was not his doing, it was not the plaintiffs' doing. They had not forced such a question upon the consideration of their Honors. It was not they who had violated the Constitution. Within the past ten years there had been four infractions of the Constitution brought before that Court of last resort. The School law, the Canal law, the Liquor law, the County Court enlargement, and now there was a fifth infraction—not so meritorious as either of these. All these efforts were successively defeated, through the instrumentality of that tribunal. And now, in this attempt to overreach the Constitution, he apprehended their Honors would deem it as flagrant as any of the preceding. When the Constitution was framed, there were certain local officers in existence, having names and appropriate duties. Their continued existence was provided for in the Constitution, and as they existed at its adoption, they were recognized by it.

The question now is, the Constitution having embraced within its scope a positive enactment touching the source whence they should derive their power, whether the Legislature had power to alter that enactment. Can the provisions of the Constitution with regard to these offices be changed by the Legislature? The Court below held that it could, on the ground that the transference of their duties was not prohibited by the Constitution, but that was not the question. The question was the appointment of those officers, respecting which there was a mandate in the Constitution. He considered that the attempt of the Legislature was to drive a wedge into the Constitution, which would have the effect of entirely destroying the spirit in which it was framed,—that of decentralization. His view of the case before them, relative to the appointment of the various local officers, which he contended was a violation of the Constitution, and as such could not be maintained, but must all fall to the ground. He should confine himself mainly to this appointing power, and here he would read the following "points," which he had prepared for use in his discussion of the matter:

1. Where a statute is in violation of the Constitution it is in the power, and is the duty of the Courts to pronounce it void, and redress an act already done, or prevent a contemplated one, as the nature of the case may require. (1 Kent. Com., 448, 463; Taylor vs. Porter, 4 Hill, 144; Newell vs. People, 3 Seld., 97, 99, 109, 119; 1 Story on Const., Chap. 4; Cowles vs. Davies, 3 Kern, 350; Wynehamer vs. People, ib., 385.)

2. This principle has become so thoroughly incorporated into our judicial system and so frequently acted upon, that certain canons of construction have been adopted for the government of such cases; among them are the following:

1. The Constitution is to be construed according to the sense of the terms and the intention of the framers of it. (1 Story on Const., § 400.)

2. It is to be construed according to its nature and objects, its scope and design, as apparent from the structure of the instrument as a whole, and also viewed in its component parts. (1 Story on the Const., § 405.)

3. In construing it much may be gathered from contemporary history, and contemporaneous interpretation. (Stuart vs. Laird, 1 Cranch, 299; Martin vs. Hunter, 1 Wheat., 304; Cohens vs. Virginia, 6 Wheat., 264, 418.)

4. It is to receive a reasonable interpretation of its language and its powers, keeping in view the objects and purposes for which those powers were conferred. (1 Story on Constitution, sec. 419; Ogden vs. Saunders, 12 Wheat., 332.)

5. Where power is granted in general terms, it is to be construed as coextensive with the terms, unless some clear restriction is deducible from the terms. (1 Story on Constitution, sec. 424; Sturges vs. Crowninshield, 4 Wheat., 112.)

6. No construction of a given power is to be allowed, which plainly defeats or impairs its avowed objects. (1 Story on Constitution, sec. 428; Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheat., 188.)

7. In the interpretation of a power all the ordinary and appropriate means to execute it are to be deemed a part of the power. (1 Story on Constitution, sec. 430; McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat., 316.)

8. If a power to create is given, it implies a power to preserve. A power to destroy, if wielded by a different hand, is hostile to and incompatible with the power to create and preserve; and when such repugnancy exists the authority which is supreme must control. (1 Story on the Constitution, sec. 449; McCulloch vs. Maryland, Supra,) consequently the inferior power becomes a nullity. (Sturges vs. Crowninshield, Supra.)

9. Where such repugnancy exists, it is no answer that each may avoid collision; the objection lies to the power itself, and not to the exercise of it. (1 Story on Const., § 447.)

10. That is the truest exposition which best harmonizes with its designs, its objects and its general structure. (1 Story on Const., § 455.)

11. Whenever the terms in which a power is granted require its exclusive exercise by one body, the subject is as completely taken from another as if that other had been expressly forbidden to act. (Sturges vs. Crowninshield. Supra. See generally on the rules of interpretation—1 Story on the Const., book 3, chap. 5.)

12. A power forbidden by necessary and unavoidable implication is as much forbidden as if forbidden in express terms. (Barton vs. Himrod; 4 Seld. 488.)

III. The act in question is void for two reasons—

1. Because it provides for an unconditional mode of appointing local officers.

2. Because it invades private property without just compensation.

First.—As to local officers.—This act provides for the appointment of Police officers and clerks, which have ever been local officers, by a Board of Commissioners, and not, as required by the Constitution, by the electors of the city, or some authority of such city. (Const. Art. 10, sec. 2.)

1. The Commissioners appointed under the act are, in no sense within the meaning of the Constitution, an authority of the City. They are an authority of a district comprising four Counties.

2. This is in violation of the Constitution and void.

3. The whole scope, object and design of the Constitution was to decentralize power, viz.:

a. Senators, once chosen in four or eight districts, are now chosen in single districts. (Art. 3, sec. 3.)

b. The Assemblymen are in like manner chosen in single districts. (Art. 3, sec. 5.)

c. The State officers are chosen by the whole people, and not by the Governor or Legislature at the seat of government. (Art. 5, sec. 1.)

d. Legislative powers are taken from the same centre and conferred on County Supervisors. (Art. 3, sec. 17.)

e. Even the judiciary is divided into eight provincial Courts instead of one general Court.

f. And most of the appointing power once exercised at the centre is now diffused throughout the State, either by general elections or local appointments.

4. Besides the general design of the Constitution, the particular provision as to local officers is in conflict with this statute. (Art. 10, sec. 2.)

a. The Convention had in plain view the making of appointments in police departments a local matter.

b. The Convention appointed two committees, one for general officers and one for local.

c. It called from the Secretary of State a list of local officers, among whom were enumerated policemen.

d. The Committee on Local Officers reported their local appointments, or election to office, and gave their reasons.

e. The section they recommended to carry out their views was adopted without alteration.

f. And now, for ten years immediately following the adoption of the constitution, it has been so done.

g. It is thus plain, from the avowed intention of the Convention and the cotemporaneous interpretation what was intended, as to those who were then city, village or town officers.

5. This plain intention cannot be evaded or violated by any legislative act merely making them officers of a larger district.

a. There is no new office created by this statute. There is now in this City, under existing laws: A Board of Police Commissioners, a Chief of Police, captains, assistant captains, sergeants, policemen and doormen, station-houses, police duties defined, compensation provided, provision for appointments and removal, and general superintendence.

b. If the Legislature can thus evade that provision in the constitution, then these things must follow:

1. It cannot matter how much territory is included in the new district, a few feet will be as good as so many [illegible].

2. By uniting two cities or towns together, the power of electing all municipal officers may be taken from the people and given to the Governor.

3. So a local judge may be thus appointed instead of being elected.

4. So, by barely uniting two counties together, or only parts [illegible] sheriffs, clerks, surrogates, and district attorneys may be [illegible] appointed and not elected.

5. So [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] appoint clerks of the polls in New-York and [illegible] can appoint them for the whole State; [illegible] appoint the clerks of the polls, they can [illegible] elections over the whole State.

6. So if the Legislature [illegible] clerks of the police, they may appoint police [illegible] nullify the Constitution, which declares they shall be appointed by the local authority.

7. In fine, by making all [illegible] city officers with the same names and powers [illegible] or smaller territory, they could be appointed by [illegible] central power, and not be elective as now.

8. There is no officer that is now exclusively a city or county officer that may not be made an officer of a larger or smaller territory, and thus have the constitutional mode of his appointment changed, if this statute shall prevail.

7. It is not intended to deny the right of the Legislature to all the territorial limits of counties, cities and towns, but that power must be exercised in subordination to the provisions of the Constitution, as to the mode of appointments to office and the like.

8. When this power to alter territory is so exercised as to interfere with this provision of the Constitution, it must yield to the supremacy of the fundamental law. (Warren vs. Mayor of Charlestown, 2 Gray, R. 84.)

9. The means cannot be so converted into an end as to change the whole character of the act. (McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat., 316.)

Second.—As to taking private property.

1. Sec. 25 of this act gives to the use of the new Commissioners all the public police property, &c., now provided, in this City, for the Police, and which is the private property of the City.

2. The provision as to the ownership of the property and the regulation of its use by the Common Council, is subordinate to the possession, which is given absolutely to the Commissioners.

3. This is in every aspect in violation of the Constitution, and no compensation is provided for it.

IV. The main scope and object of the statute being thus in violation of the Constitution, it must all fall as void. (Wynehamer vs. People, 3 Kern, 394.)

The learned counsel read to the Court an analysis of the new act, drawing attention especially to the fifth section, which made it the duty of the police to supervise and keep under their attention the primary elections, as well as the general November election. Throughout the whole of this act their Honors would note that it was a mere transfer of police authority from one body of men to another. There was a direct conflict between the act and the Constitution. The Constitution says those officers shall be appointed by the local power. The Legislature says they shall not, but shall derive their appointment from the central power of the State. This act had given the Commissioners control over a million and a half of money annually, in the City of New-York alone, and 1,300 or 2,000 men, entirely independent of any other authority; it had given them authority over the polls at election time, by the appointment of poll clerks, and took away all control over their own concerns by the people of the cities. Now, has the Constitution given the power to the Legislature to bring about this anomalous state of things? The other side objected that there was no prohibition in the Constitution. We reply that there is no affirmation in the Constitution, which is, in fact, a prohibition. The learned gentleman referred their Honors to several cases from the law books, in support of this proposition, and proceeded to enforce it, with great earnestness, and at great length, predicting the direst consequences to the liberties of the people from this attempt of the Albany Legislature to centralize all power in their hands.

Mr. Evarts pressed for an early decision of the case, in view of the present state of affairs in the City. The Chief Justice replied that the Court was fully aware of the importance of an early decision.

The case was then left with the Judges, who will render their decision probably during the next week.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—A monster performance will be given at this favorite theatre to-night. Four choice pieces, viz: "New-York Firemen," "Pongo," "Idiot Witness," and "Nature and Philosophy." Who can wonder at the success of this place, when such beautiful entertainments are given? Expectation is on tip-toe for C. W. Taylor's new historical military drama, entitled, "Bonaparte, or, the Siege of Moscow," which is to be produced next Monday. Report lauds it to the skies. Remember the mammoth bill of to-night.

[Advertisement.]

Fashionable Intelligence.—Retail dealers in millinery and milliners' goods, who wish to give tone to their apartments, will find at R. T. Wilde's new warerooms and manufactory, No. 251 Broadway, the most brilliant and extensive variety of Paris pattern bonnets, silk goods, straw goods, summer ribbons and flowers, dress caps and coiffures, bonnet frames, &c., in New-York. Ladies will find all the Paris modes represented in this superb stock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is a perfume of matchless richness; a cosmetic that immediately removes rashes, tan, blotches and all complexional blemishes; a purifier of the breath after smoking; a preservative gum and tooth wash, and exhales a finer and more indestructible fragrance than the Maria Farina Cologne. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment is offered to the victim of inflammatory rheumatism as a certain means of assuaging the pain, and radically curing the complaint, when all other treatment has utterly failed. The flesh should be fomented with warm water, and then the ointment applied with such a degree of friction as the patient may be able to bear. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For any Disease of the Throat or Lungs use an oiled silk Throat or Chest Plaster, medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar; relief will be almost immediate.

For any Neuralgic or Rheumatic trouble, apply J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any Disease of the Skin, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any Scrofulous or other Sores, take J. R. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of Sulphur and Iron, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the Blood.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Powders $1 a package of 12 powders, Ointment 25 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 4 28 | Sun sets...... 7 [illegible] | Moon sets... 1 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 5 45 | Gov. Island.. 6 [illegible] | Hell Gate..10 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 18.

Cleared.

Ships Gyda, (Brem.) Wessels, Bremen, Henninge, Sheffer & Saling; London, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Wealda, Barrett, Valparaiso, W. Bartlett; O. J. Hayes, [illegible], Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forrest & Co.; Day Light, Speight, Baltimore, master.

Brigs Lincoln, Cornwallis, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Rose, Thomas, Boston, J. W. Delano & Co.; A. Cooper, Smith, Portland, Russell & Vining; Gov. Brock, Lovell, Salem, I. B. Gager; Crawford, Small, Newark, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Fanny, (Prus.) Schaner, Stettin, W. F. Schmidt; Eola, (Ital.) Scolla, Cadi and Palermo, Boyd & Hincken; A. Owen, Ray, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen; Ida Raynes, Webber, St. Thomas, S. de Agreda, Jove & Co.

Schooners North State, Morton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Belus, (Br.) Le Gresley, Blanc San Blas, Stitken & Ironsides; Ocean Wave, Coheine, Washington, Telfair & Horn; H. J. Stoney, Alden, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Telegraph, Nickerson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; Lilly, Francis, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ocean Ranger, Cotter, Freeport, Va., C. & E. J. Peters.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Schr. Cabot, Mayhew, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Foster & Nickerson.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Sally Badger, Garland, Gardiner 10 ds., with lumber bound to Elizabethport.

Schr. Siak, Hooper, Machias 17 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Tugwassa, (new,) Sugart, Eden 8 ds., with lath to Sturges & Co.

Schr. J. C. Rotche, Clock, with mdse. from wreck of schr. Indianola, ashore at Long Beach, to Bird & Nelson.

Schr. M. H. Read, Kelly, New Bedford for Albany.

Schr. O. P. Binn, Cook, Stamford, Conn.

Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, Port Ewen for Fall River.

Schr. Lamson Dean, Drinkwater, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Lagrange, Fales, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. War Steed, Smith, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Davenport, Crammer, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr. Adventure, James, New-London.

Schr. Isaac Achorn, Brewster, Rockland.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland.

Schr. Lawrence, Johnson, Port Ewen for Hartford.

Schr. Buena Vista, Potter, Port Ewen for Providence.

Schr. Juana, Newton, Bridgeport, for Washington, D. C.

Sloop G. H. Davis, ——, Port Ewen for Providence.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Sloop Orion, Fry, Port Ewen for Hartford.

Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 18—Arr., ship Alice Counce, Singer, Liverpool; barks Titania, Hamburg; Lasson, Caldera; Ionia, New-Orleans; brigs Anglo-Saxon, Port-au-Prince; Royalston, Turks Island; Essex, Sarnoliague; Edwin, Philadelphia; Joseph Cabelles, Port Ewen; Curban, New-York; Emeline, Bangor.

Below—Ship Atlantic, from Calcutta.

Spoken—June 16, off South Shoals, James Marion, from Liverpool for New-York.

Arrived at Salem—June 17, bark Goldfinch, Lord, from Africa.